The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887. NO. 47

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

Nina Van Zandt has quit eating likely she thinks she can bull the produce market.

The anarchist dead had a most imposing funeral, in Chicago. Now let New York get up a Most imposing funeral.

We have not met a Democrat that seems scared at the result of the election in our county—they all say it can't be done again. And it can't.

Congress is about to assemble, and notices to "Beware of pickpockets," are being put up in all public places in Washington.

Herr Most, the blabbering anarchist, has been found guilty. A new new trial has been asked. This is a Most righteous finding.

Nina Van Zandt is not dead yet. Grief such as she wears needs a little arsenic to help kill. Nina is acting possum. She'll try dying by proxy yet.

It is said that Chicago, in order to obtain the Republican Presidential Convention, will promise the national committee to pay the board and railroad bills of the delegates. This would be an outlay, probably, of $25,000.

Don Carlos stock should be muchly above par, as he claims two thrones. Don Juan, father of Don Carlos of Spain, died Friday at Brighton. Don Carlos claims that by the death of his father he becomes the legitimate King of France, as well as of Spain, by virtue of his place in the Bourbon family.

The revenue, according to Speaker Carlisle, will bear a reduction of $70,000,000. He proposes a compromis-measure cutting down the custom duties to the extent of $50,000 and the internal revenue to the extent of $20,000. The latter reduction he would accomplish by removing the tax on manufactured tobacco.

If there are any more poor people who think of removing to California they may as well be warned in time that poverty and misery await them in that overrated country. Thousands of mechanics and laborers are to be found in every town and city without employment without the necessaries of life and totally without means to return to more favorable localities.

The tick business in every day transactions is a curse to any community and to all classes in it. Let it be done away with and Cash be the motto for by it all will be gainers.

The REPORTER last spring advocated the introduction of the Cash system in all ordinary business transactions. The plan has been tried by some of the business men of our county, and they prefer it to the abominable drag which says, 'Charge it." Let the laborer demand cash or its equivalent for his labor. Let the merchant, shoemaker, tailor and farmer demand cash and pay cash.

The year 1888 is near—it would be a good time to start in on the Cash system.

The New York *Herald* is informed by an importer that it is easier to get eggs from Antwerp to New York in good condition than it is to get them from Wisconsin or Minnesota. There is no tariff duty on eggs, and millions of them are brought to this country and sold. There is great competition, and last year imported eggs sold for an average of sixteen to seventeen cents per dozen. The imported eggs are packed in straw and reach the American markets in good condition. Swedeen, Norway, Russia, Germany, Austria, Galicia, Bulgaria and Italy have their great egg mart at Antwerp, so that it would be a pretty hard matter to tell in what country our imported eggs were hatched or the breeds of the chickens.

While some of the New England colleges are famous—more famous—for boating than high learning, the boys of State College take the cake for kicking. Kicking is as essential to a statesman as boating or any other high branch, and when a fellow gets into a corner and can get in his licks as a kicker he will be trump, nine times out of ten.

Our State College boys can beat all the kickers they have met in the field yet, and after kicking the Bucknell boys clean out of their boots twice, they have gone down to Carlisle to kick the spots off of the Dickinson college team. Kicking is both an art and a science. The political kicker sometimes kicks so absurdly that he lands on his back and gets up to see he was a fool. The scripture speaks of kicking against the pricks, whilst April fool kickers often kick a brick in a hat, and then see a procession of stars pass before them, while their kicking appendage is drawn up in the shape of the letter Z.

EMPEROR WILLIAM FOR PEACE

Emperor William on 28 received the President and Vice Presidents of the Reichstag, who came to express the sympathy of that body with the Crown Prince. The Emperor, replying to their address, said that the ailment of the Crown Prince was a severe visitation, especially in view of his high position and his great abilities for continuing the direction of the policy of Prussia and Germany in a manner that would have enabled the Emperor to close his eyes in peace. What Providence might further decree none could tell, but it was the duty of all to bow to God's inscrutable will. The universal sympathy which had been shown in such a remarkable degree was a great consolation. He regretted that he was unable to open the Reichstag in person. He would have liked himself to have told the world that he desired peace, although Germany was perfectly prepared to meet attacks. He next alluded to the satisfactory state of the country's finances, which, he said was also manifest in the individual States of the Empire. Finally, in the course of a few words on the general political situation, he expressed regret at the proposed resignation of M. Grevy.

SENATOR JONES A BEGGAR.

A special from Detroit, Mich., says: It became known for the first time to-day to a few persons that ex-United States Senator Charles F. Jones, of Florida, who has for some unexplained reason sojourned in Detroit for two years past, is practically a begger upon the streets, and but for the charity of a friend would be without food or shelter. When Mr. Jones came to Detroit he was very free with his money, and gave lavishly to benevolent purposes. He boarded at the best hotel until a few months ago, when he was unable to pay his bills. He then went to a cheaper house, and last night his room was locked on him and he slept on the floor in the hall. He was observed by a man whom he had befriended in his better days and has been taken to the man's home. Mr Jones is almost a mental wreck. He is pursued with the idea that some enemies, whom he never names, are following him and that he will yet "down them."

MISS WILLARD ON THE WHISKY TAX.

At the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Nashville, on Thursday, Miss Francis E. Williard made a speech in favor of repealing the internal revenue tax on whisky. She said: "I hope we shall distinctly declare ourselves in favor of removing the internal revenue tax from all intoxicating liquors. It is a covenint with hell and a compact with damnation. To-day it stands as the strongest bulwark between the liquor traffic and annihilation. We want no monopolies in sin—least of all that the national government should be the largest stockholder, getting ninety cents on every barrel of whisky and ninety-three cents in round numbers on every keg of beer. The amount of tax is about equal to the annual surplus in the United States treasury. Let both be wiped out together. I hope this may be one of our campaign battle cries, "Down with the tax that ties the nation tight to the vampire that is sucking out its blood."

HE READS THE PAPERS.

The Blossburg *Advertiser* tells how a couple of sharpers got beat at their own game in that borough a few days ago. It was the same old story—the sharpers wanted "to buy a farm." The stranger accosted an old buckwhacker from the American mountain and gave him $50 to bind the bargain for the sale of his farm for $3,000. Soon after the chap's partner in sin met the old man and informed him that the Fall Brook Coal Company wanted his place at $6,000, and that it would pay him to raise $1,000 to get a release from the other fellow. But the unsophisticated gentleman from the rural districts was an honest man. He wouldn't break his word for the pittance of $3,000; oh, no! And the threats didn't move him. He started for home in his rickety rig, musing on the vanity of the world with $50 in his pocket, and as his beech gad cut the air he was heard to exclaim, "G'lang, we's hones' men, we is; and a old buckwheat farmer gets around occasionally too, g'lang." He reads the papers.

The condition of the crown prince, of Germany, is now considered hopeful. The submaxillary grandular swelling, which formed before the recent attack of œdema of the glottis, is now decreasing. The weather at San Remo is fine. The crown prince took a long drive, on 28, with the sanction of Dr. Bergman and his other physicians. A new treatment of the prince's case is being tried. A part of the regimen is the absolute exclusion of sugar.

Keep your family well, supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup." Use it in time; you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25c. dec.

WET ATLANTA.

After one year's trial of prohibition the city of Atlanta, Georgia, voted by a large majority that it had quite enough of the experience. But this result does not prove that the people of Atlanta love rum, but rather that they have learned what it is to yield up the individual rights of the large majority who are of temperate habits in order that a few who cannot restrain their appetites may be deprived of the opportunity of making beasts of themselves.

Nor did the election in Atlanta turn entirely on the question whether or not intoxicating drinks should be sold as a beverage. The opponents of prohibition insisted that experience had proved that prohibition does not prohibit and that those who were determined to get drunk found means of gratifying their desire in spite of the prohibitory law. Thus, they claimed, the law operated to curtail the liberties of the temperate mass while it utterly failed to restrain the intemperate.

Prohibition is the hobby of well meaning people who are beginning their reform at the wrong end. They direct their efforts against the sale of a commodity which is injurious only in its abuse. They anathematize a business which has grown up under the sanction of law, instead of striving to make drunkenness a social crime punishable not only by legal penalties but also by the expulsion of the habitual drunkard from the companionship of decent men and respectable women.

QUEER FREAK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

Some remarkable earthquake phenomena have just been discovered in an isolated section between Summerville and Charleston which bears evidence of being one of the foci of the great shock of August, 1886. The ground for miles was literally overturned by the shocks. There are many deep pits on the margin of which have been thrown up pure white sand such as is seen only on the seashore. On this sand has sprung up a dense growth of sea plants. It is evident that the seeds from which these plants have sprung have been ejected from great depths, where they have doubtless been buried many centuries without losing their germinating powers

AGAINST THE OATS SWINDLERS'

Reading, November 23.—Alderman. Denhard rendered here to-day a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of James Snyder against the Pennsylvania Bohemian Oats Association. His decision was for the full amount claimed $235,20. This case is important in so far, that it determines probably 150 others against the Oats Association, and they will now all be carried into court. The claims against the association aggregate thousands of dollars and are to recover the amount of notes given by swindled purchasers of oats.

In the last annual report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture we find an elaborate discussion of the English sparrow, by Dr. C. Hart Merriman, the Ornithologist to the Department, in which some startling facts are brought out. It seems that this bird, first introduced into America thirty seven years ago, has now established itself in thirty-five States and five Territories. This remarkable diffusion is due largely to two causes, first, its amazing fecundity, and second, the protection afforded it either directly or indirectly, by man. Dr. Merriman showed that, as a rule, five or six broods of young are reared each season, and that the progeny of a single pair (assuming for the sake of computation that all live) may in ten years reach the remarkable figures of 275,716,983, 398. Among the evil deeds imputed to this feathered foreigner are the driving away of native birds, the injury of garden grain and fruit crops, the defilement of public and private buildings, etc. Dr. Merriman advises that laws be enacted looking toward its extermination.

This sparrow is a feathered nuisance, his early morning and late evening concerts, on trees within a few rods of the REPORTER office, and the pollution consequent to the great number that roost there, makes them a hateful bird.

"The business outlook throughout the country," said George Gould to a reporter, "is in the most healthy condition imaginable. As for the money market, thanks to the administration, it is as easy as could be desired, and I see no reason for doubting that it will continue so. When President Cleveland took his seat great apprehension was felt everywhere regarding the prospective policy of his administration. This feeling of uncertainty has long since disappeared, however, and the President now has the confidence of bankers, business men and financiers everywhere, irrespective of party."

——The attention of our readers is called to the Prospectus of the WEEKLY PRESS, which appears in another column of this paper.

STANLEY'S MEN STARVING.

The last mail advices from the Congo state that Tippo Tib had not sent the carrier's to Stanley's rear guard at Yamleuya to convey forward stores for Emin Bey, as he had promised to do. Stanley proceeded without these stores on the strength of Tippoo Tib's promise to have them sent at once, and many of the former's men have died from starvation in consequence of its non-fulfillment.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE.

A. Pardee & Co. issued a notice that they desired to operate one or more of their mines and that all who desired work should leave their names at the firm's pay office, and when enough have done so to warrant it, notice will be given them when work will be started. As yet no great number of men have applied for work, but it is the general opinion that before many days enough will make application to enable the firm to run several breakers. It is the prevailing opinion that the strike is about over, especially so if a very great number of the Pardee Company's former employes return to work. The Knights of Labor, however, stoutly assert that they will not yield from their previous demand, and ust how matters will turn out it is hard to conjecture.

THREE HUNDRED MINERS ENTOMBED BY AN EXPLOSION.

London, Nov. 28.—At an early hour this morning a tremendous explosion occurred in Abernaut colliery, in the south of Wales. There were at work in the pit at the time 560 men.

Fathers, mothers, wives and children were rendered almost frantic with apprehension when it became known that the explosion had affected the hoisting machinery, and it seemed impossible that anything could be done toward rescuing any of the miners.

During the afternoon, however, 220 men made their escape through some old, abandoned works. Search parties have been trying to reach the remainder, who are still entombed, but at the last accounts had met with no success.

Hopes are entertained, however, that they are still alive.

"A lady had the flesh eaten off her arm by scrofula. Could see the sinews working. 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured her." J. Kalston, Elderton, Pa. dec.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or into consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions, and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured yb the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you dont know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents: Ask any druggist.

DRY-GOODS PRICERS.

How Merchants in Large Cities Watch the Business of Their Rivals.

The other day, says the Philadelphia *Times*, two pretty young ladies, both daintily dressed, entered one of our large dry-goods establishments, took the elevator to the second floor and the fur department. Here a careful examination of costly furs resulted in the selection of a sealskin dolman. One of the ladies opened her purse. At that moment the floor-walker stepped up. He was excited and spoke harshly. "Put that dolman away, William," he said; "and you," turning to the purchasers, "leave this store at once." Astonished and terrified, they stared helplessly at the man. "Come, get out, I tell you," he continued, "or I'll have you 'bounced' in short order." The ladies were thought to be "pricers." A detective and several salesmen assisted in their removal to the street. That this was a case of mistaken identity became painfully apparent to the startled firm a few days later. Suit was brought and $5,000 was required to settle, in order to keep the case out of the papers. It transpired that the ladies were the daughters of wealthy residents of the city. The incident serves to show to what lengths great firms go to detect these "pricers."

The term "pricer" needs explanation. Some of the most successful houses in Philadelphia and New York keep a small book entitled: "Purchasing account." The pages of this brass-bound little volume are scanned only by members of the firm and by the confidential clerk, who has exclusive control of this interesting bit of trade policy. At the close of the season the amounts which "balance" run nearly into six figures. This represent disbursements for purchasing, for salaries, carriage-hire, luncheons, messenger service, and incidentals, and show credits for goods purchased from rival houses, ranging from laces, gloves, hosiery, silks and satins to imported costumes, furs, mantles, bric-a-brac, art embroideries, bronzes and costly articles. Some of the names of ladies which appear on these pages opposite heavy purchases also appear prominently in the social world. The competition between big houses is so keen that the only way each can keep even with the other is to employ professional people to go from one to the other and inquire prices and compare goods. For obvious reasons the mission of these people is secret, while their appearance must be unexceptionable. It would not do for common-looking people to be buying $300 sacques, $4 silks and $10 velvets every few days. Really fashionable and wealthy people are required for the delicate service, and, strange as it may seem, are readily secured.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Bag of Flour, 5c.—Garmans'.

Silk, gloria and mohair umbrellas for holiday presents.—Garmans.

— Pinegrove Ref. congregation is preparing to build a new church.

——The state grange, patrons of husbandry, will meet in Harrisburg, Dec. 13.

——Potters Mills is without a physician just now—a good point for a good doctor.

——S. W. Smith, of this place, has obtained a position in the *Keystone Gazette* office.

——Rob't M'Cormick, of Potters bank, has been quite ill of diarrhea for some two months.

——Wm. Wolf & Son's stock of holiday goods will be a fine one. They are unpacking them this week.

——Diphtheria is reported so bad in Clearfield, Pa., that the public schools have been closed.

——Fancy articles, work-boxes, perfumery, etc., can be had at Zeller's drug store, Bellefonte, at low figures.

——Ed. Allison, Wilkerson and one of the Decker boys, brought home a large buck from the 7 Mts. the other day.

——Sunday Schools, Societies, Bands, etc., can get candy for festivals at reduced rates at Jacob's bakery, Bellefonte.

——Michael Confer, of Howard, has received $2000 from the grange insurance company for his barn burned about a year ago.

——Our friend Shearer down the road we are told, has a porker which will dress 500. What slashing hams that will make for the speck un oyer season.

——Call on J. S. Rowe, at the Centre Hall tannery, when in want of leather. Hides taken in exchange, also, highest price paid in cash for hides. 17d4t.

——Rev. James Arney received a call from the Kane, Pa., Presbyterian congregation, and has accepted same. He is at present serving a charge in Michigan.

——The railroad company is obliged to haul its water, for use at Altoona, by special railroad trains, in oil tanks, from the mountain, every day, at an expense of several hundred dollars per day.

—Had a heavy rain, on Sunday night, and need about a week more, in order to help the springs and wells. Monday and Tuesday were bright, Tuesday morning had a very sharp frost.

——About thirty deer have been killed this season, between the Bear meadows and Paddy mountain, and some eight or ten bears. Hunting panned out pretty well this season, and at this rate large game would soon become scarce.

——Bushman & Kreamer carry the best lot of sewing machines in stock to be found in this section of the state. The "Davis" and "New Home" are the ones they handle, and are considered the best in the market.

——Ex-Sheriff Spangler is as happy as a big sun flower since he has purchased the grocery and meat market. Business must be brisk with him as he contemplates some extensive improvements on the store building next spring.

——We are enclosing bills for subscription due, and ask that they be properly honored before the new year, 1888, begins, and trust our patrons will start in on the square. $5,000 outstanding is too much, and obliges us to urge payment.

——Millheim is suffering for water It has every chance to make itself safe against dry spells, by piping water from the gap above town, where a pure and plentiful supply could be obtained, and head sufficient to sprinkle and pipe it to 2nd story of its houses.

——Mr. James Swab, of near Centre Hill, died on last Thursday evening. Mr. Swab had been ill for several months, and we understand his death was caused by a tumor at the stomach, which caused him much suffering. He leaves a wife, (a daughter of Rev. Stombach) and seven children.

——The tailoring establishment connected with the Philad. Branch is overrun with orders for suits, and it now employs more hands than any other establishment in the county. The suits made by them under the best satisfaction, and the prices are found lower than elsewhere. This accounts for the rush they have there.

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in men's wear—a full assortment of overcoats "READY MADE." The largest line of hats, caps and furnishing goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

——The trial of Lewis Zeiger will begin at Lock Haven next week. The supposition is, that Shaffer will be convicted on strong circumstantial evidence, one strong point will be that Culvey's watch was found in his possession, and it will be proven that Culvey carried the watch the day previous to his murder.

——The Howard Rolling Mill has changed hands and will hereafter be operated by Messrs. Bancroft, Baker & Co., of Chicago, who have purchased Mr. Lauth's interest in the works. Mr. Pemberton will be superintendent and Samuel Miller master mechanic. They have purchased and are removing a steel plant from Trenton of billets, wire, rods, etc., at an early day. The capacity will be 40,000 pounds of steel every 24 hours.

——An exchange sensibly remarks: The man who has no enemies is a mere drone in the great hive of created intelligence. He is a milk and water man, who contents himself with doing no harm, while it is notorious that he is doing no good. Such men are timeserving, fence-riding, go-betweens, who creep after men of position and prosperity, and hypocritically bow to men in the humble walks of life, take no part in public sentiment, and smile and smirk upon all they come in contact with. They glide through life undisturbed, and sink to obscure graves, unhonored and unsung.

LINDEN HALL.

Prof. P. R. Meyer is off for two weeks to Baileyville, where he has a large class in Vocal music.

Miss Carrie Miller, of Rock Springs, spent few days at Will Kellers.

Geo. Everts our black smith moved to Boalsburg on Tuesday where he will occupy the Union Hotel.

D. T. Wieland shipped a large car load of Hay to Oseola, Pa.

Jas. Crawfork and wife, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with Will Keller.

G. J. Meyer & Son shipped a fine car load of barley this week.

Mr. Sam'l Sparr killed four hogs this week that averaged 443 lbs. a piece; who can beat that? Sam'l knows how to feed hogs. DUDE.

BIG RUSH.

at Powers' shoe store Bellefonte the last few weeks from every section of the county to get bargains in boots and shoes. They carry an immense stock and can show any *style, quality, finish,* and *price shoe* you may want. No one need fear dealing

AT POWERS'

as their word is as reliable as their goods. Another very important point in their favor is that they can beat any shoe dealer in this section for low prices. This is no brag, but a fact. They handle immense quantities of boots and shoes in a season and can sell them at low figures. Don't fail to call at Powers'

SHOE STORE
Bellefonte Pa.

BIG TIME! WHERE?

0——AT LUDWIG'S STORE,——0
(Centre Hall,)

Unpacking his Holiday Goods. He will have
TONS of Candy, French Mixtures, Dainties; etc.
BUSHELS of Peanuts, Creamnuts, Almonds, etc.
BARRELS full of Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Bananas, etc.,
BOXES full of Toys, presents from "Old Santa Claus."

——0——

FRESH OYSTERS by the stew or quart, always in stock.

DALE & CO.,

Will be supplied with a brand new stock of goods for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Will have something for young and old. Will have a fresh stock of

CANDIES,— —ORANGES,
CANDIES,— —ORANGES,
PEANUTS,— —ALMONDS
PEANUTS,— —ALMONDS

Etc., Etc. A fine line of Toys, China Ware, etc., in stock.

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It is a plain statement of an honest fact.

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Not a word of crime or impure suggestion in any part of the paper.

It is an old paper and carries its age and reputation equally well.

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J. J. Gramley,
1mo. Rebersburg, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The forest fires continue in the country around Memphis. Many gin houses have been burned in the districts of Mississippi and Arkansas, bordering on the river. Several trestles on the Kansas City Railroad have also been destroyed, and communication with the St. Louis is now made via Forest City, Arkansas. Steamers have ceased to run on the river at night, owing to a dense smoke, which prevails from Vicksburg to a distance of about 600 miles northward. A wind storm prevailed on the 19th, which, it is feared, must have caused the destruction of many dwellings of planters, especially in Arkansas, but days must elapse before anything can be learned. Prayers for rain were offered in nearly all the churches of Memphis on the 20th.

—Two freight trains collided on the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago Railroad, near Vienna, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 20th. The two engines and eight cars were smashed. Daniel Collard and Frank Barton, the engineers, Richard Walker, a brakeman, and a fireman named Shaffer were killed.

—Jacob Schwab, a well-known importer of laces in New York, was killed on the 21st, by falling down the elevator shaft at his warehouse. The remains of W. D. Welch, a traveling salesman for a Chicago seed house, were taken to Waukegan, Illinois, on the 21st. Welch had gone out duck hunting on the 19th. The snow storm came up, and, not returning, a searching party was formed, and his body was found in the boat frozen stiff, about two hundred yards from the shore. Hugh P. Dunn, a dry goods merchant of Augusta, Georgia, died on the 21st from injuries received by being thrown from his wagon the day before.

—The oil well known as "Infirmary No. 1," situated about three miles west of Findlay, Ohio, caught fire on the afternoon of the 22st. All the frame buildings in the vicinity were destroyed, and the same evening four thirty-thousand barrel tanks of oil caught fire. The well and tanks are owned by Duke & Myers, and they have no insurance.

—August Hatzka, has been arrested in Chicago on the charge of killing his step-son, Max Gilman, aged 11 years. The boy came home on the evening of the 21st, after a three months' absence, and Hatzka whipped him with a strap which had a buckle on it. The boy was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 22d, and his face and body are covered with marks of the strap. The boy's mother is dead. The dead body of Miss Priscilla Grier was found on the 20th in the woods on the Indiana side of the Wabash river, near Allendale, Illinois. Her throat was terribly lacerated. The girl was last seen in the company of Frank Miller, his wife Alice and Simon Mull. The Millers claim to have no knowledge of the manner of the girl's death, saying they were all too drunk to know anything about it. Miller and Mull have been arrested. "Jerry, the Bum," a notorious rough, was shot dead by a piano player in a dance house at Sturgis, Dak., on the 21st. "There is talk of presenting a public testimonial to the slayer." William Baldwin, a saloon keeper in Chattanooga, Tennessee, attacked three policemen with a revolver on the 22d, because they had arrested his driver on a charge of selling liquor on the 20th without a license. Baldwin was shot and killed and Policeman Howard was shot in the head and will probably die. H. H. Fergneran was assaulted by an ex-convict while on his way home in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 21st, and his money demanded. Refusing to give up his money, the robber shot him dead, and then escaped.

—A despatch from Anna, Illinois, says the forest fires are still raging in that vicinity. The huge winds on the 19th scattered them over a much larger territory than formerly, and it is said to be almost impossible to check them. Several farm buildings have been burned. Bridges, trees and telegraph poles on the lines of both the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio Railroads have been burned and traffic is considerably delayed. It is stated that the woods are on fire for a radius of fifty miles in every direction from Cairo, but no damage is reported beyond the burning of a few fences and some ungathered corn. The smoke from the burning forest is very dense and interrupts naviagation on the river to a great extent. The sky at Memphis and St. Louis continued obscured on the 22d by smoke from the forest fires in the country south and west of those cities. These fires are especially destructive in the region between Memphis and Birmingham, Alabama.

—Henry Koch, fifty years old, an inmate of the Lancaster county, Penna., prison, awaiting trial on the charge of obtaining money on false pretences, committed suicide on the 22d by hanging himself.

—Gilbert Carter, aged 77 years, his wife, an invalid, about the same age, and Mrs. John Pepper, housekeeper, were asphyxiated in their sleeping rooms in their home in Hudson, New York, on the evening of the 21st, by gas from a coal stove. There are but slight hopes of their recovery.

—A piece of gas pipe, ten inches long, plugged with hard wood and with a partly burned fuse inserted in a vent hole, was found among the leaves in the yard of Governor Oglesby's house, in Springfield, Illinois, on the 21st. The police tested the supposed bomb by throwing it into a fire, and discovered that it was empty. A gas-pipe bomb, six inches in length and of the usual description, was found on the doorstep of United States Marshal Marsh's house, in Chicago. It was turned over to the police. A bomb was found on the evening of the 22d, in the *Times* office at Cincinnati. It was under a type-writer case, and consisted of a four inch piece of gas pipe plugged at both ends, and with fuse attached. How it got there is unknown.

—The official returns of the vote of Ohio for Governor were on the 22d, given out from the Secretary of State's office in Columbus: Foraker, Republican, received 356,937 votes; Powell, Democrat, 333,205; Seitz Union-Labor, 24,712; Sharp, Prohibition, 29,700. Foraker's plurality, 23,732. The total vote cast was 746,686.

—The local election in Providence, Rhode Island, was held on the 22d. There was no choice for Mayor, the vote for that office standing: Robbins, 4237; McNally, 3112; Miller, 1244; Blodgett, 288. A majority is required to elect, and another election must be called within ten days, and then also a majority will be required to elect. The Common Council stands: Republicans, 29; Democrats, 11. Aldermen—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 2.

—A telegram from Plainfield, Indiana, says a most startling report was received from Fisher's Station, a small village 18 miles northeast of there, on the morning of the 22d, saying that since the opening of a natural gas well at that place a few days ago, there had been a perceptible settlement of the earth of several inches, and that the whole population of the village and surrounding country are terrified beyond description.

—Major A. M. Way, the defaulting secretary of the Empire Building Loan Association, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, was arrested in Brooklyn, on the 22d. All over $2058 of the association's claim is outlawed. The total loss of the association through Way's defalcation is about $19,000.

—A despatch from Memphis, Tennessee, says the ravages of forest fires show no abatement in that section. In Arkansas, near Deeare, the range on bo'h the prairie and in the bottoms has been almost completely destroyed during the past ten days, and the smoke has been so dense that it has for several days obscured the sun. The town is still particularly surrounded by forest fires and great uneasiness is felt by the people. At Star City, Dover and Okalona, Arkansas, the fires are doing great damage. In the neighborhood of Okalona the mountains, valleys and bottoms are being destroyed. Hundreds of cattle were annually wintered in the cane belt which has been burned. Forest fires are burning in the woods along the Illinois river and Macoupin creek, in the vicinity of Carrollton, Illinois, and have destroyed thousands of rails, miles of fence and some corn, but no buildings of value. Evans N. Greene, was burned to death. He was a drinker, and in the habit of spending his days and nights in the open air, and it is supposed the fire reached him when he was asleep. Forest fires have again broken out in the country around Charleston, West Virginia. The flames have approached to within a quarter of a mile of the city on the northeast side, and there has been much destruction of fences, hay and other crops. A dense pall of smoke has obscured the sun for several days. There has been no rain in that section for several months.

—William Meyers, who shot his wife and attempted to shoot his son and daughter, in Chicago, gave himself up to the police on the 23d. He refused to give any explanation of his actions. Mrs. Myers is getting better. At Fergus Falls, Mississippi, on the 23d, Halong, who killed Lily Field, was convicted of murder in the first degree. After committing a felonious assault upon the girl, who was only 16 years old, he killed her and threw her body into a hog pen, where it was found partially torn to pieces. William Lang and Frank Lowe, cowboys, who had a camp on Fly Creek, Crow Reservation, quarrelled on the 22d, and a ball from Lang's pistol passed through Lowe's hat. Lowe then procured a rifle and shot Lang dead. Lowe surrendered to the Sheriff at Billings, Montana. John H. Bigus, charged with felonious assault upon an aged white woman, was taken from the jail at Frederick, Maryland, about half-past one o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and lynched by a mob. He asserted that he was innocent, and that another colored man, named Hall, had committed the crime. Bigus was strung up to the limb of a tree and three pistol shots were fired into his body. Henry Gettys, of Lambertville, on the 23d shot and killed Charles Kitchen, at New Hope, Bucks county, Penna. It is asserted that Kitchen was too intimate with Gettys' wife. Annie Davis, a young woman who left her home in Wilkesbarre some months ago, was found dying in a house of evil repute in that city on the evening of the 22d. She made an ante-mortem declaration, in which she accused a physician of criminal malpractice. No names are given, but it is understood that several arrests are to be made.

—The fire in the Calumet and Hecla mine, near Marquette, Michigan, is reported to have spread along three levels from No. 1 shaft to No. 2, which contains the Hecla main engine. Two blocks of stores in Park Hill, Ontario, owned by Lovett & Gardner, were burned on the 23d. Loss $20,000.

—Two men and five girls were asphyxiated in the decorating shop of James Brown, in East Liverpool, Ohio, on the evening of the 23d. A broken pipe let gas into the room in large quantities and the inmates were overcome before they could escape. James Amelias and Ella Hill may die. The others will recover.

—William H. Dorsey, colored, has been arrested in New York for the theft of the ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds from Mr. Morgan, the banker, on the evening of the 19th. Dorsey was captured on Sixth Avenue on the afternoon of the 23d. Several of the diamonds and $460 in cash were found upon him. Dorsey was assisted in disposing of some of the diamonds by Thomas Tucker, also colored, and the latter is in custody. The diamonds were stolen from an upper room while the Morgan family were at dinner, the thief prying open closet doors until he came across the box containing the jewels.

—It was reported in Memphis, Tennessee, on the 23d, that the steamer Charles P. Chouteau was burned in the morning near Vicksburg. She had over 5000 bales of cotton on board. Seven race horses on board were burned and two colored deck hands perished.

—While examining a natural gas regulator in Beaver, Pa., on the 23d, Henry Camp, James H. Gunningham and H. P. Brown were dangerously injured by an explosion. One of them struck a match to see the guage, unconscious of a leak, and it ignited the gas which had accumulated in the register.

—Mrs. Green, mother of George Green, one of the alleged train robbers now in jail in Tuscon, Arizona, says her son will turn State's evidence, and that if he did not some of the others would. Mrs. Green says the robbers had a secret cave in the mountains, north of El Paso, Texas, where they hid their plunder, and another in Arizona. The latter was discovered by detectives.

—The body of D. W. Kline was found in the mountains near Mercersburg, Penna., on the 23d, by two hunters. From appearance it had been laying where found for about six weeks. He lived in London, but about two months ago had a quarrel with his wife and left home.

—A team containing Patrick D. Gorman, William and Charles Hannon and Joseph L. Burke, was driven through the safety gates at the Boston and Albany crossing at West Newton, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 24th. Ten feet of the gate was broken off. The team gained the track, and the horse, becoming uncontrollable, turned and followed the rails, and the wagon and its occupants were quickly overtaken by a train, which crushed into the rear of the vehicle, killing the two Hannons, fatally injuring Burke and baldly bruising Gorman. The carriage was demolished and the horse had to be shot. The men all belonged in Cochituate.

—A telegram from Chicago says that, according to an interview with an unnamed Anarchist, published on the 24th, "there is a movement afoot in the principal cities throughout the country to reorganize the followers of Spies and Parsons. The leading spirit is to be Louis Viereck, of Munich, who will be brought from Germany to America for the special purpose of assuming direction of the undertaking. It is hinted that, when the project is matuured, dynamite throwing will be inaugurated on a gigantic scale." Viereck is 33 years of age, a native of Berlin, and a son of the actress Viereck, of the Royal Theatre. Scandal says that the German Emperor is his father. Viereck has long been prominent as a Socialist leader and as a lawyer, journalist and member of the Reichstag. His wife is an American.

—A piece of gas pipe about two inches in diameter and fifteen inches in length, plugged at both ends, with a piece of gun cotton protruding, was found on the 24th, on the sidewalk at the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry in Jersey City, New Jersey. A policeman tied a string to it and then threw it into the river. To-day it will be fished out and examined. It is believed to be a hoax.

—James T. Cook was shot and killed in Utica, Louisiana, on the 23d, by William Burnett. Both men had been drinking. "The shooting was done on the spur of the moment, the men having had no difficulty previously."

—The house of Charles Fackler, at Browning Station, Illinois, was burned on the evening of the 22d, and Fackler, his wife and one-year-old child lost their lives. It is believed the house was set on fire. The house of Samuel Love, colored, at Chesterfield, South Carolina, was burned on the 23d, and two small children perished.

—A collision occurred on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad at Nemo, 95 miles north of Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the night of the 23d, between two freight trains. Benjamin Cook and George Lemming were killed and Engineer Hollenback and Conductor Watson badly injured. Both engines were demolished and seven cars were wrecked.

—The second section of a freight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad ran into the first section at Anna Station, twenty miles south of Lima, Ohio, on the morning of the 24th. The fireman of one of the sections was killed, and twenty freight cars and both engines were wrecked. The loss is placed at $60,000.

—There was a riot on Bedford avenue, Pittsburg, on the evening of the 24th, between "the notorious Owl gang" and about twenty-five Italians. The fighting began in a saloon kept by an Italian, and stones, pistols and knives were used. Two men were shot and twelve or fifteen others cut and bruised, but no one was killed.

—Lena Wolfcale, 28 years old, died on the 24th, at her home in Youngstown, Ohio, from the effects of a dose of morphine. It is said she was disappointed in love. Frank Feicht, ex-street commissioner of Dayton, Ohio, attempted suicide on the 24th, by cutting an artery in his left wrist, and is in a critical condition. He had been on a drunken spree.

—Within the last few days, according to a telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, the Bee Line Railroad has built twenty-five freight cars equipped with the Westinghouse air-brake. On the 25th an experiment was made between Cleveland and Berea. Speed all the way from four to twenty-five miles an hour was made, and the long train was checked at all the degrees. Generally the stops were made in from five to twenty seconds. Several times the train was brought to a standstill from a twenty-mile rate in half a dozen car-lengths. The brake differs from that of a passenger brake in having the chamber and valve joined together, instead of being placed on opposite sides of the car.

—L. K. Shaw, a farmer living near Romeo, Michigan, was found dead in the woods on the 25th. On the 23d he had sold $600 worth of wheat in Romeo, and had been missing since that time.

—While a vessel was being loaded with coal at Baltimore on the 25th, the chain which held the cars broke and three coal hoppers fell from the pier to the vessel's deck. Patrick Morgan was killed and John Drexel severely injured. Evan Roberts, of Drifton, one of the strikers who found employment in Shaft No. 1 of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, a week ago, was on the 25th struck and killed by a trip car going up the shaft. He was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and eight children. Susan White and Susan Carmedy was run over and killed while walking on the railroad track at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, on the 23d.

—Three cars of a freight train on the Georgia Pacific Railroad ran off the track fifty-seven miles east of Columbus on the 25th, and fell from a trestle bridge into a small stream. Four railroad hands and a negro who was stealing a ride sustained severe injuries. One of them, the conductor, Sisk, is not expected to recover.

—Two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided near Pittsburg, on the morning of the 25th. Both trains were almost completely demolished. Three men were killed and five injured, two dangerously. There appears to have been no orders as to which train was to lay over at Finleyville for the other to pass. The trains were running at a high rate of speed. The company claims that the telegraph operator at Finleyville failed to deliver orders. There was a collision between freight trains on the Shamokin and Lewisburg branch of the Reading Railroad, near Milton, Penna., on the 25th. The accident happened on a bridge crossing the Susquehanna canal, and the concussion was so great that both locomotives were thrown into the water, twenty feet below. Ten or fifteen cars were also wrecked, and the bridge was badly damaged. The despatches failed to state whether or not any person was killed or injured.

—Fires are raging in the the forests east and west of Staunton, Virginia, and are doing great damage to timber. Rain fell throughout Northern Texas, on the evening of the 24th. This is the first rainfall of any consequence for nearly three months. Forest fires in the vicinity of Southwest Arkansas are being extinguished. A telegram from Hillsboro, Illinois, says the forest fires have done much good as well as great damage. They have destroyed the myriads of chinch bugs that ruined the corn crop last season. Before the fires started the woods and fields were literally swarming with chinch bugs.

—A heated journal caused an explosion of dust in the large flouring mill of T. Ault & Son, in Bellaire, Ohio, on the 24th, and the mill was nearly destroyed, with all its contents.

—A circular was on the 22d issued from Commissioner Fink's office, in New York, announcing a reduction of rates on dressed meats and live stock to take effect from date, as follows: Chicago to New York, 100 lbs, dressed beef, dressed sheep and articles loaded in refrigerator cars with dressed beef, 42½ cents; dressed hogs, in refrigerator car with dressed beef, 42½ cents; dressed hogs in common cars, 39 cents; live cattle, 23 cents; live sheep, 26 cents.

—The skeleton of a man was found a few days ago at a point 35 miles south of Washington, on the line of the Virginia Midland Railroad, in Fairfax county, Virginia. It has since been identified as that of Thomas Coombs, a well-known young chemist, of Washington, who disappeared nearly three months ago.

Lions Frightened by Electric Shocks.

A sensation in which ladies delight is furnished by a lion tamer drawing a hypnotized girl into a den of lions. The lions (but the spectators don't know this) are more afraid of the young lady than she would be of them if awake. They associate her with electric shocks which, when under training for spectacles of this sort, they had in the mouth. The damsel was separated from the terrible felines with fine wires connected with electric batteries. When they advanced towards her they came to grief, but through what agency they could not see, and retreated howling. A lion which has had a few shocks will for the rest of his life keep at a civil distance from no matter what young lady. Could not something of this sort be arranged to guard the young ladies of London who complain of "prowlers?"

Signs of a Mild Winter.

The husks on the corn are thinner, the golden rod is yellower, and the lichens are darker in color this year than usual—all of which are signs of a mild winter. These will go for nothing, however, if the goose bone is opaque instead of clear.

Adamascobite is the name of a mineral found only in the State of Missouri. It is remarkable for its cutting power. With a fine edge, steel is cut by it very rapidly, the sharpness of the stone being in no respect diminished.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	8 50	@ 9 00
Hams	17 —	@18 —
Pork Mess	15 50	@— —
Prime Mess, new	15 —	@— —
Sides smoked	— 10¾	@— 10¾
Shoulders smoked	— 7	@— 7¼
do in salt	— 6¾	@— 7
Smoked Beef	— 13	@— 14
Lard Western bls	6 87½	@ 7 —
Lard loose	6 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 25	@ 2 65
Pa. Family	3 50	@ 3 75
Minn Clear	— —	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt. Wh't	4 25	@ 4 60
Rye Flour	3 50	@— —
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	— —	@— —
Rye	— —	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@— —
No. 3	— 53	@— —
Oat, No. 1 White, new	— 36	@— 36
No. 2 do new	— 35	@— —
No. 2 Mixed, new	— 33	@— 34
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large Is	40 —	@— —
No. 2 Shore	18 —	@— —
Herring, Lab	— —	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6 13-16	@—
Granulated	6 11-16	@—
Confec. A	6 5-16	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	15 50	@16 00
Mixed	13 50	@— —
Cut Hay	14 50	@15 00
Rye Straw	16 50	@17 —
Wheat Straw	— —	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	31	@32
Common	30	@32
Unwashed Medium	26	@30

Barbara's Revenge; or, Served Him Right.

"I tell you, Barbara, it's the way with these city gentlemen. He's only amusing himself," said Ralph Penniford.

"How dare you speak to me so!" she flashed out, "I wish you would mind your own affairs in the future."

Ralph's eyes sparkled ominously.

"There was a time when my affairs and yours meant the same thing," he said sadly.

"Once is not now."

"I know it," and accepting the rebuke and knowing that there was nothing more for him to say, he turned on his heel and left her alone.

When Mr. Egerton went out walking with Barbara on the seashore that evening he noticed that she was sad and strangely preoccupied.

"What is the trouble?" he asked. "What worries you?"

"I was asking myself," said the girl, slowly, "how this is all going to end—these drives and walks and talks."

"End? Why should it end at all?" he said quickly.

"That's what I wanted to know. Are you going to make me your wife or are you only amusing yourself?"

"Well, you take things pretty seriously, I must say. I haven't a penny of my own unless my grandfather were to step off, and really I shouldn't pick a wife off the sea-sands anyway."

"Exactly," said Barbara. "Then suppose we part!" with quiet scorn.

"As friends?"

"No, as enemies."

"You little tigress," he laughed. "I believe your eyes shot fire then."

"Perhaps they did. But were I a man I would knock you down."

And so she walked away from him and home.

In her diary that night she inscribed, with the date, seven words: "I will be revenged on Garald Egerton!"

Mr. Egerton left Beachwold the next week.

"The season was getting on," he said, "and the place was getting slow."

And so perhaps it was, for the exciting element of beautiful Barbara Wynyard's companionship was lacking.

"You had better take a tour," advised Mr. Clarethorne, that hale handsome man who enjoyed the honor of being Gerald Egerton's grandfather. "You are not deriving any benefit from the gambling-house here."

"Just as you say, sir," said Gerald, who had been taught in all things to defer to the wishes of his wealthy progenitor. And he went accordingly.

It was just a year afterwards when, sitting at his late breakfast of claret, grapes and broiled birds in a Florentine villa, Mr. Egerton broke open the seals of a packet of home letters and grew whiter than the carved marble vases among the lime groves outside.

"What's up, Egerton?" asked Mr. Vane, his friend and fellow-traveller.

"The meanest trick that ever was played on a fellow," gasped Gerald, tearing at his neck-tie. "He's going to be married."

"Your grandfather?"

"Yes."

"Well, hasn't he as good a right as any one, if he chooses, and the lady is willing?"

"No!" shouted Gerald; "he hasn't. Not at his time of life, and after all the years of expectation he has dragged me through."

"Who is she?"

"He doesn't say. He simply insults me by inviting me home to the wedding."

"A very proper attention, I should say."

"You should say?" snarled Egerton, turning suddenly round on his companion. "Very possibly. He isn't your grandfather, and his marriage doesn't ruin you!"

He rose up as he spoke, and strode out among the myrtles and lime-trees, his brow as black as midnight.

"Take my advice," called Vane after him; "put your righteous indignation in your pocket—go home and do the agreeable to grandmamma! The whole loaf undoubtedly is gone, but that's no reason you shouldn't enjoy a few of the crumbs if you are only a little politic."

And Gerald Egerton, on sober second and third thoughts, concluded to profit by the hints embodied in his friend's advice.

"Of course she will be young enough to be my sister," he said, "Old men always do make fools of themselves; but perhaps I can manage her, after all."

It was a bracing Winter night, the sky all sprinkled with stars, when Gerald Egerton walked up the steps leading to his grandfather's princely mansion and rang the bell.

The butler grinned at him as he opened the door.

"You're too late for the wedding, Master Gerald," said he. "Master brought his bride home last night."

"The deuce he did!" said Gerald gloomily. "What sort of a one is it—eh, Butts?"

"A stunner, sir," the man answered confidentially; "only nineteen."

At that moment another servant threw open the folding-doors leading into the drawing-room, and revealed Mr. Clarethorne, looking provokingly young and healthy, with a tall slight girl by his side, dressed in wine-colored velvet, relieved by the flash of diamonds and the creamy folds of rich old point lace. As she turned to welcome her grandson—how ridiculous the idea seemed!—Gerald Egerton started back.

He was looking full into the radiant depths of Barbara Wynyard's eyes.

One smile—one scornful flashing smile of haughty triumph—and then they met as strangers, though the hot blood boiled up into Gerald's cheeks as if his veins were running molten fire.

"What are you writing, dear?" Mr. Clarethorne asked his young wife that night, as she closed and locked a clasped book at her desk.

"Nothing," she answered with a bright smile.

But, underneath the entry made in bitterness of heart a year ago, she had written these words:

"I am revenged on Gerald Egerton!"

Conquer thyself. Till thou hast done that, thou art a slave; for it is almost as well for thee to be in subjection to another's appetite as thy own.

WHY DO PEOPLE DROWN?

A Well Known English Swimmer Explains the Science of Floating.

"I suppose," I remarked to Mr. Johnson, the well known swimmer, "that such a cork as yourself cannot quite understand how a person sinks."

"Oh, yes, but I can. It is only such as myself, who study the science of floating, that understand the mystery of sinking. A swimmer becomes a swimmer, by endeavoring to find out, not so much how to swim, as how not to sink. Man or woman can float—there is no exception. The big secret is knowing how, and being self-possessed enough—that is, in cases of emergency—to take advantage of one's knowledge. But directly the boat capsizes, or the canal bank subsides, or the sands shift, or the deep part of the river uncomfortably asserts itself, the ignorant mortal (ignorant of how to use his powers of buoyancy) sets about to sink himself."

"Sinks himself, Mr. Johnson?" I observed, dubiously. "Yes, sinks himself. Up go his hands, and down he sinks like a flagstone. Of the ten thousand and one frenzied actions in which a drowning man indulges not one is there that lends a little to buoyancy. In the first place, he clutches at the proverbial straw, and there is no surer way of sinking one's self than by thrusting the hands out of the water. The consequent lurch of the body strikes fatal terror in the man's heart, he struggles spasmodically, and then, bereft as he is of all consciousness, vanishes to his doom. Take, as an instance, the yatching accident off Ilfracombe the other day. A jovial party set sail in a crazy fishing-smack, and an extra capful of wind upset her. Instantly there was chaos and confusion, as is always the case, and fourteen luckless souls drowned themselves. It is simply suicidal for a non-swimmer to risk his life in an uncertain craft."

"Suppose, then, Mr. Johnson, that you and I are cruising. The boat has capsized; we are in the water. What am I, a non-swimmer, to do?" "If there is anything floating catch at it steadily. The least particle will support you. This beading (which was no more than an inch square) would keep your head above water. But if there is nothing at all within reach this is what you should do." At this juncture Mr. Johnson sprang to his feet. Throwing back his head, and placing both hands in the small of his back, his form assumed a slanting position. "So long as you remained as I am now, so long would you float."

"Then it is not necessary for the requirements of floating that one's toes should be level with his nose?" "Not in the least. The mode of floating in a moment of emergency is as I have just illustrated—or, at least, my experience tells me that it is the safest and the easiest. It would be an inconsiderable matter for people to familiarize themselves with the principles of floating, and a simple acquaintance with the subject might prove to be of life long service. To be of any real service, swimming must be studied to perfection. A man or woman is termed a good swimmer (and the man or woman comes to think so too) who can manage, say, a score lengths of a bath twenty yards long. Here the water is tepid and smooth, but it is different at sea. How many yards would that same swimmer traverse in troublous waters? But the chances are that he could float till rescued, which is always the end sought after."

Feathered Farmers and Thieves.

Speaking of the prominent professions, there are at least two of them—farmer and thief—represented among the birds. They destroy countless millions of insects, and this well-known fact, of which everybody is so tired, contributes more toward the production of supplies than all the work done by farmers. It is known that the birds all over the world eat more insects in one day than all the human inhabitants could count in a year, and if they were to die the world would come to an end, for so fast do insects multiply that one season would pass and the next would not find a leaf, bud, blade of grass, or other living thing on the face of the globe. The change would be as though the sun had ceased shining and perpetual winter enwrapped the earth. This is what is meant by the remark that birds eat a great number of bugs.

As for thieves, there are plenty of them among the feathered class. They steal chickens, pull up corn and wheat, steal bright-colored ribbons, and an occasional piece of sparkling jewelry left carelessly near an open window; but, after all, that is no worse than members of our own race do, and while the human thief makes no reparation, the bird-thief helps to keep the earth from being depopulated; so what matters a chick or two or a diamond ring which is of no use to the rest of the world? It is a curious thing to see the varieties of disposition and character displayed by them. The quiet, shy, bashful thrush; the saucy, impudent wren; the sly, prying blue-jay; the boldness of the hawk, or proud, warlike bearing of a game-cock.

The English sparrow—what a queer fellow he is—a foreigner who is so perfectly at home here that one would think him the only native bird. He is going to be comfortable in spite of all opposition. He insists upon it. If you don't like it you can lump it. The sparrow is one of three birds which do not belong here. He was brought to this country fifteen years ago, during a craze that made people fancy that a seed-eating bird would rid us of insect pests. This was done against the advice of well-informed persons, and now the invincible little birds have overrun the entire country, and can laugh at legislatures and ornithological societies.

OMAHA man, inspecting a New York cemetery. "Well, well! Got a crematory here, I see."

Gotham man. "Bodies are not cremated here, sir."

"Then what is that Dutch bake oven for?"

"That, sir, is the Most mausoleum."

Little By Little.

Step by step the Alpine climber
Presses upward sure and slow,
Till his feet are firmly planted
In the realm of endless snow.

Blow on blow the sculptor fashions
Roughness into symmetry,
Till the dark rock gleams with brightness
In its new-born majesty.

Touch by touch the picture groweth
Into beauty, life and light,
Till a wondrous revelation
Bursts upon the raptured sight.

Stroke by stroke the clock aye ringeth
Welcome to eternity.
Adding warning unto warning,
To the heart in me and thee.

Word by word the book is written,
With its tale of woe or weal,
Till the throbbing thoughts like music
Through the trembling spirit steal.

Wave on wave the wild tide creepeth,
Farther on and up the shore,
Till the stranded boats are floating
Free and buoyant as of yore.

Such is life in all its phases,
Little things make up the great.
Therefore scorn them not, but make them
Stepping-stones to heaven's gate.

A DOG STORY.

The battle had lasted all day, and night had set in. The sound of fire-arms might still be heard in the distance. The wood was held by a battalion of French marines, who had received orders to cover the retreat. The whole village was on fire, from one end to the other. The heavy tread of the Prussian columns, as they filed through the main street, resounded with dull monotony on the icy snow. The mounted officers were muffled in long overcoats, and when the steeds snorted the breath of the horses' nostrils seemed to freeze in the air. The quiet, gloomy, starlit sky, toward which a fog cloud of smoke soared upward in the distance, appeared to rest on a broad basement of riven flame.

Outside the village extended the large, open courtyard of a farm which, although it stood alone, has also become a prey to the devouring element. The conflagration had gained the roof, cock loft and cattle houses, and formed a steadily advancing sheet of fire. A thousand lambent tongues of flame shot beyond the charred walls toward the orchard fruit trees and the tall poplars along the road. A corpse was stretched full length in front of the courtyard door; but, beyond the hissing and crackling of the flames, everything around was silent and deserted.

Suddenly the mad howl of a powerful watch dog broke the stillness of the gloom. In vain did the poor beast wrench on the chain that trottled him and howl at his approaching fate. The Prussian soldiery, who had left house and home, wife and children, to fight their hereditary foe, were deaf even to the cries of mercy which fell from the lips of a human being. How, then, could such men be expected to stop in their victorious career to unbind the leash of so insignificant an object as a wretched dog?

The battalion had already marched by, and only a few stragglers remained behind. One of them stopped, shouldered his rifle strap, and peered into the yard. He saw the dog and pitied the poor brute. The man was a Pole and had some heart. He remembered the dear old mastiff which had left home to follow him in the pressed campaign and had died in a ditch by the roadside. He cautiously entered the blazing courtyard and approached the kennel. The watch dog came out and took confidence at the light blue eyes and open countenance of the stalwart deliverer. The Pole unstrapped the leather collar, and the poor animal was free!

It was a large white dog, with woolly coat, long tail and pointed ears. It started to follow the stranger; but, on reaching the dead man at the farmyard door, it drew near slowly, timidly, scented the lifeless body, and began to whine. The faithful creature had recognized its master, and began licking his brown and callous hand. Vainly the soldier beckoned, called and whistled; he had to drag the animal away from the corpse, after passing round its neck a rope which had served the purpose of a girdle to the dog's dead master.

One day, a fearful battle was fought. When the struggle was over and the soldiers were gathered round their camp kettles, the dog crouched at his friend's feet and looked up at him. The Pole offered the now well nigh famished animal the rind of a piece of cheese which had long been stowed away in the depths of his pocket. The dog for a long time scented the food, as if to make sure that it belonged to his master and nobody else. The poor creature this time accepted the proffered pittance; it began to eat slowly, and with a sort of dignity, like one who does a thing merely to oblige another. From that day the Pole got the dog's food from the country stores which he came across in the long marches over French soil.

One evening, the sergeant of his squad said to the landwehrman:

"What are you going to do with that beast?"

"Take it home with me," replied the Pole; "I need a watch dog and cannot hope to meet with a better one."

At last the armistice was concluded and peace proclaimed. The landwehrmen looked at each other with joyful eyes and clasped their hands in silent token of better days. At the first town they reached, the whole battalion was bundled into a train which steamed off in the direction of Fatherland. They had no sooner passed the frontier than the soldiers were received at every station with endless cheering, and music and flowers.

The Pole who had been called out to fight he knew not why, was specially at a loss to explain why, having fought, he was brought home amid such outbursts of popular favor. He looked as silly as the dog at his feet, perhaps a little more so, for the dog seemed to have an inkling that he was surrounded by enemies, while the "Polak" had grown to be indifferent.

Once only the dog rose from the dark corner in which he crouched sulkily. It was at a station in the north of Germany. A convoy of French prisoners arrived just as the landwehrmen's train entered the place. The brave hound rushed to the window and barked and howled at the cheers and songs which rose from the dense throng of men with blue coats and red trousers, as they filed off into captivity, closely guarded by the Prussian sentinels.

At Posen the landwehrman were disbanded and sent home to their villages. Volnizki set out with his bag at his side, a stick in his hand and followed by his dog. He left the high road and took a short cut across the country. For two days he travelled through an undulating region intersected by pretty streams and fertile hills; the lark sang merrily above, and the plowman drove his furrow through the hardened glebe. On every side sprouted fair and green the promise of germs which had been sown in the winter season.

The Polak's heart beat high when he caught sight of the church spire which rose above his native place. Already those he met by the way greeted him with the usual salutation, "Jesus Christ be praised!" As soon as he reached the moss grown cross just outside his village he knelt before it and uttered a short, hearfelt prayer. He thanked his Savior, not for any victory or any glory, but for allowing him to get back through all his trials without loss of health or limbs.

He hurried forward and began to sing for the first time since he had left his wife and children.

Not far off could be seen the little cottage with its roof of thatched straw blackened by the smoke of the chimney, and its granary, wherein the stork nestled.

Soon, from the other side of a hedge, he was greeted by his young wife, and two young children came running toward him. He took his son up in his arms and kissed him; he bent over his daughter and stroked her forehead with his hand, and then he gazed lovingly on his young wife.

She merely said: "How good it is to see you back here!"

He entered the large room of his cottage, followed by the children and the dog.

"Whose beast have you got there?" asked the young woman.

"I brought him back with me from France," he replied.

The dog went about the place with gaping mouth and inquisitive nose. He scented everything; the floor, benches and wall; the large deal table, the fagots under the stove, the wife's sheep skin and the linen on the line. He finally stretched himself in the middle of the room, put his nozzle between his forelegs and sighed deeply, as if to say: "We have reached home at last, and I have found another country which I may look upon as my own." The children drew near to play with him. The young wife brought him something to eat. He listened attentively to the foreign words that were spoken, as if to catch their meaning or discover what was required of him; but the task being a futile one, whenever a hand sought to touch him he growled and showed his teeth.

He soon got to be looked upon as a headstrong, wicked brute.

"Never mind," said the young woman, "he'll keep the thieves and prowlers at a distance and prove a good watch dog."

Volnizki assented to his wife's suggestion.

So a chain was put round the dog's neck, who was by no means surprised at the ordeal, for he had been used to the thing from puppyhood.

Every evening, as soon as the stars came out bright in the sky, the young housewife let the dog loose in the yard. Thereupon the faithful beast would shake himself, sniff the air with apparent pleasure and commence his round of inspection.

On one occasion, however, the dog was missed. But he did not go far, since he came back the next day, and was found quietly installed in his kennel, as if he had never left it.

One Sabbath afternoon, after vespers, an old man entered the peasant's courtyard. He was over 80 years of age. His stiff bearing, bronzed complexion and manly aspect at once revealed the military veteran. An open countenance set off to advantage the spare, silvery locks; two light blue eyes gave a grave and goodly expression to his face; while his white mustache grew down over his mouth to his chin. He wore boots that reached to his knees, a long overcoat in dark blue cloth, a white necktie, and a gray hat. In his hand, for show rather than use, he held a stick with a shining knob, on his breast shone the cross of the Legion of Honor strung to an old piece of faded red ribbon, which still bore black stains due to the gunpowder at Waterloo.

The old soldier was received with tokens of kindness and reverence; he was shown into the large room which that day offered an unusually solemn aspect with its washed and sanded floor. Some flowers in an earthenware pot on the window sill diffused their sweetness over the place, and the sun shone cheerfully through the little sparkling glass panes.

The two men sat down before the large deal table: and when the young woman had brought brandy, bread and salt, cheese and sausage, they began to speak about the war. Volnizki recounted the events at Spichern, Saint Privat and Buzenval, while the old man spoke of Lutzen, Dresden and Leipsic, Ligny and Quatre-Bras. Every time France and the emperor's name were mentioned the old man raised his hat. Meanwhile, the children played in the yard, and — that the holiday should be a general one—the dog was let loose from his kennel.

Presently the animal appeared on the threshold, looked up inquisitively at the aged man, drew near to and scented him.

"What sort of a dog is that?" inquired the old soldier; "he is not from these parts."

"I brought him back with me from France," replied Volnizki.

"From France?"

"He's a bad animal," said the young woman.

"And disobedient," said the little boy.

"I tried to teach him a few tricks," added Volnizki, "but all to no purpose; he understands nothing, absolutely nothing."

The old man laughed.

"My friends," said he, "the reason is obvious. The poor brute doesn't understand your tongue."

"Well, now, that beats everything!" exclaimed Volnizki.

"Why, of course; what confidence can he have in people whose tongue is foreign to him?" continued the old veteran of Napoleon. "How shall he obey, when he cannot understand the order that is given?"

"That," said Volnizki, "is a thing I never thought of. And," he added, "as I don't know French there is no help for it."

"Wait a bit," said the old man, as he turned toward the animal, whose eyes were attentively fixed on his own. He began to speak to the dog in good French vernacular: "You don't understand a word they have to say, do you, my friend? On that account they call you a wicked dog; but you are a brave brute, I know, and will be most obedient when spoken to in your own decent language, won't you?"

The dog pricked his ears, beat the floor with his tail, and his whole frame thrilled with conscious pleasure at the sound of the old man's voice. Suddenly, as if unable to withstand so direct an appeal, the dog whined, bounded forward and leaped up to the old man's neck, barking with all his might.

"See whether I am not right," exclaimed the veteran warrior, "whether he understands me or not."

The dog went and came about the place, ran from one room to another with sparkling eyes and quivering limbs, like one who had taken leave of his senses. He invariably came back to the old man, barking, jumping, or wagging the tail, to lick his hand; and finally crouched down panting at his feet, the poor beast's large, red, feverish tongue lolling out between the corner of the mouth and the fore teeth.

The two men again resumed their conversation and spoke of war, battles, cavalry attacks, or the more savage struggle at the point of the bayonet.

At last the old man took his departure, followed by the dog, who seemed to obey him as if he had never had another master.

The veteran soldier stood for a moment in the doorway and looked around him. The sun had set and a bright, red glare shone out in the west, piercing the twilight and silvery mists of evening.

"It is thus that his glory went down," said he, as he pointed with trembling hands towards the horizon; "but his fame shall abide forever, and with it the greatness of France. Yes, my children, it was a glorious era!"

He then walked away and the dog followed, never to leave him afterward.

He Knew.

A literal truth may be a virtual lie, and though there exist great cleverness in the telling, it is of that sort of speech which we would scarcely care to imitate, though we may smile at it.

A party of boys were snow-balling one day in front of the old academy, just as the professor was approaching the door. Whizz! and one icy ball striking his shiny beaver, carried it nearly away from his head.

It was an accident, but the professor was not a man to make allowances, and as he turned and glared at them, the boys trembled. One of them, however, had the self-possession to pick up and straighten the ill-used "tile," and its owner, without a word, marched indoors and rang his bell.

The boys went in like mice. When they were seated, "Young gentlemen," said the professor, "who threw the ball!"

No one stirred, and not a glance was exchanged. The question was repeated, and still the room was silent.

"I will put one more question," said the professor, severely. "Does any one know who threw it?"

The guilty boy raised his hand, but as he was a model of excellence, it did not occur to the teacher that he could be the offender.

"You raised your hand, Reade," he said, "then you know who did it?"

"Yes, sir."

"I should not, under ordinary circumstances, ask one boy to tell the misdemeanor of another, but it is evident that a coward is present and needs exposure. Reade, who threw that ball?"

"I would rather not tell, sir," said Reade, with a mischievous twinkle in his eyes.

"Noble boy, I honor you!" said his teacher, with enthusiasm. "If there is present one boy too cowardly to confess, it is evident that there is another who is too honorable to betray a schoolmate. For Reade's sake the culprit shall be forgiven. Young gentlemen, proceed with your work."

It is only fair to add that Reade's conscience afterwards pricked him, in view of such undeserved praise, and that he did manfully confess.

A Shrewd Advertiser.

"My stars!" exclaimed a man, shoving some one who stood near him, "you have trod on my corn."

The fellow snatched out a box of ointment, and replied: "I can relieve you, sir, in a few minutes. Only ten cents. Endorsed by the medical fraternity everywhere. There is no use in suffering. One box? Thank you," he added, as he put the money in his pocket.

"It was an accident you found him," some one remarked to the salve dealer.

"Oh, no, it wasn't. If you ask a man if he's got corns he don't want to talk to you, but when you find out that he's got 'em the chances of selling him medicine are good. I advise my medicine by going into crowds and slyly feeling for corns. Yonder stands a fat fellow. When the crowd gits thicker I'll go over and tap his hoof. Oh, yes, it may be painful, but, my dear sir, the business of this country must be carried on, regardless of sentiment."

—George Hall, Boston, Mass., has purchased from parties in Maine for $2250 the gr. m. Maud L. 2.30, by Gray Dan.

—The 4 year old pacer Arrow, by A. W. Richmond, dam Cutchton's First, made a record of 2 14 at Stockton, Cal., September 28th.

A STORY OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

How he Tested a Laborer's Faithfulness by Routine Work.

It is known that Stephen Girrd admired industry as much as he despaised sloth and there never was, it is related, an instance where he refused to furnish employment or money to an industrious and worthy man in distress.

Early one morning, while Mr. Girard was walking around the square, John Smith, who had worked on buildings as a laborer and whom Girard had noticed for his unusual activity, applied to him for help, when something like the following dialogue took place:

"Help—work—ha? You want to work?"

"Yes, sir; it's a long time since I had anything to do."

"Ver' well. I shall give you some. You see dem stone yondare?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ver' well. You shall fetch and put him in zis place. You see?"

"Yes, sir."

"When you got him done come to me at my bank."

Smith diligently performed his task, which he finished about 1 o'clock, when he repaired to Mr. Girard and asked if he would give him some more work.

"Ah, ha! oui you want some more work? Ver, well. You sall go place dem stone where you got him. You see? You take him back."

"Yes, sir."

Away went Smith to his work, and having got through with it about sunset he waited on Mr. Girard for his pay.

"Ah, ha! You all finish?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ver well. How much money sall I give you?"

"One dollar, sir."

"Dat is hones'. You not take advantage. Dare is your dollar."

"Can I do anything else for you?"

"Oui. Come here when you get up to-morrow. You sall have some work."

Next morning on calling Smith was not a little astonished when told that he must "take dem stone back again," nor was his astonishment diminished when the order was repeated for the fourth time. However, he was one of the happy class who mind their own business, and he went serenely about his job. When he called on his eccentric employer in the evening and informed him of the progress of the work he was saluted in the most cordial manner.

"Ah, Monsieur Smith, you sall be my man. You mind your own business; you do what is told you. You ask no question; you no interfere. You got vife?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah, zat is bad. Vife is bad. Any de little shick?"

"Yes, sir; five living."

"Five? Zat is good; I like five; I like you; you like to work; you mind your business. Now I do something for your five little shick. Dare, take these five piece paper for your five little shick. You sall mind your business and your little shick sall never want. Good bye."

The Hog Who Won't Get Into Line.

A man came yesterday evening to one of the windows in the post office where stamps are retailed. There was a long line of people to the right of the window waiting to be served, but instead of taking the end of the line he went to the left hand side and, thrusting his head close to the window, said: "Two two-cent stamps."

"Take the end of the line," said the stamp seller, as he went on serving the people who had come in first. The man waited a minute and then said:

"Two two-cent——"

"Take the end of the line," said a man, angrily, who had come in before him. By this time several more people had come and added to the length of the line. Instead of taking the end of the line he went over to another window, where there was also a line of people, and made known his request with a similar result. He repeated his performance at a third window, then came and stood oppisite the first window for a moment or so, and after a customer was served rushed forward—

"Two two-cent——"

"Take the end of the line," said several voices indignantly. The man hesitated and finally took the end of the line, after losing fully five minutes, in the half of which time he would have been served.

To a newspaper reporter, who also witnessed the occurance, one of the men who shouted. "Take the end of the line," said: "I saw that man do the same thing several times. He does it. I believe, whenever he wants stamps. Some men are so innately crooked in disposition that they will take any trouble rather than do a thing fair and square."

A Mouse Nest in a Window Curtain.

A family party was sitting at a dinner when one of the children noticed that a mouse was slowly and carefully tooling up the damask window curtain with something in its mouth. The little creature was not disturbed, but was carefully watched till she disappeared in a fold of the curtain. After awhile she emerged and ran down to the floor, and so disappeared. On examining the curtain, four very little mice were found in one of the folds, which formed a kind of pouch, and would have been comfortable enough without any lining; but Mrs. Mouse had not thought so, for she had placed in the fold some soft wool stolen out of a rent in a sofa cushion. The following day all the little mice had disappeared; the mother mouse evidently knew that her nest had been discovered, and was no longer a safe dwelling place for her family.

—Z. E. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., has sold to James Boyd, of San Jose, Cal., for $4000, the b. c. Gerrard, 3 years old, by Beverley, dam Emily by George Wilkes.

—W. L. Scott has decided to sell all of his horses in training, including Teatray, Satan and Torchlight.

FASHION NOTES.

—Another cream dress was trimmed with a deep tone of bright yellow, after the time of Louis XV; straps of the color crossing the bodice from beneath the arm and fastening in the centre with buckles, the skirt describing a wide diagonal cascade in front.

—A cream crepe de chine fell apparently where it would about the skirt, but always gracefully, while the bodice was crossed from the left shoulder by a breadth of the stuff, which seemed to lose itself in the side folds. The sleeves formed a series of puffs to the elbow, clinging to the arm.

—A delicate celadon moire had a straight flowing train, raised into a little additional fullness at the back of the waist, the front having a ruch at the hem beneath a panel of pearl embroidery, with many pendent drops and an admixture of satin of the same tone.

—Velvet veid with the moires in point of fashion; but, of course, with matrons only. One gown of brilliant geranium tone had a jet panel down the centre, and a terra-cotta velvet gown had a panel of brocade. Still more lovely was a heliotrope velvet with a panel of fine steel work.

—A great many dresses were trimmed with fur. A white velveteen was trimmed with chinchilla, and a green and coral shot moire with beaver in very broad bands. A cream sicilienne was trimmed with an arrangement of Impian feathers, the metallic greens, blues and golds displayed individually and collectively.

—India cashmeres and other woolens that under new names closely resemble camel's-hair and etamine are used by French modistes in combination with soft silks that have stripes of plush or velvet, or else with heavy but pliable surahs that are plaited in dull, old-fashioned colors.

—The new house jackets of armured pilot cloth, made in rich, dark colors, whether zouave, Russian or Hungarian in style, are trimmed in military fashion, with epaulets, high collar and revers, these covered with handsome gold or silver passementeries in fine arabesque designs, or formed of the rich silk-cord ornaments—placques, grelots, pendeloques and like garnitures.

—A very stately looking dress was a rich, red peach satin, the back, in simple straight folds, composed of the same satin, scattered over with gold brocaded bonquets. The effect of the gold on this beautiful tone of peach was beyond all description. A small piece of the same peeped out in front between the plain satin, which was carried down on one side and then reserved, then forming a double panel. The bodice was made entirely of the brocade.

—Balls and receptions being now in order, the women who wish to outshine their neighbors will be anxious to know what is really to be worn. Moire seems to be the material of all materials for handsome gowns for both old and young. Not the watered silk that goes by that name, but the real moire. This grand material is also finding favor for wedding gowns. The shot moires are rather the most sought after at present.

—It is hard to describe the drapery of gowns this season, as there seems to be no particular style. At a recent display the following attracted much attention. A light pink Sicilienne was a mere succession of graceful folds, no edge anywhere, opening just in the front to show a narrow panel of a fine reproduction of an antique Pompadour brocade, the ground cream, the flowers large and subdued in tint, but wonderfully true to nature. This was bordered by squares of ribbon matching the ruching at the feet.

—Toques are likely to be much worn this winter, and they are such useful and becoming compromises between hats and bonnets that there is little danger of their ever going entirely out of favor. A very charming model, with a small muff to match en suite, is of gray velvet, embroidered all over in a labyrinthine pattern of fine dull silver cord and steel spangles; while a more voyante toque is composed entirely of blackcock's plumes, falling in front in military fashion over a bow and twisted brim of ruby velvet.

—New manties and other small wraps display many attractive fancies. The visite is still a popular demi-season garment, and is made to appear almost a novelty by its fresh materials and number of pretty details. One model is made of golden olive plush, shot with pale bronze. It is cut to fit the figure very closely, and glistens with a superb passementerie of gold and olive beads. Another visite is made of pansy-colored corded silk brocaded with dark velvet leaves, touched with gold. The sling sleeves are of plain violet velvet, lined with gold and heliotrope-shot surah. The sleeves are untrimmed, but down the front are set some very handsome pendants of gold and heliotrope beads, which glitter like real gems, so fine are they cut.

—A drawn bonnet of shot velvet, showing interchangeable tints of tilleul and bronze, with a bird and an aigrette of lyre bird feathers in brighter green at the side, has a touch of the mode of the First Empire, which renders it piquant; and specially pretty is a Henri Deux cepote, set backward on the head so as to form a bonnet, and composed of madere velvet, with an aigrette of peacock's eyes, cunningly doctored to the same tint as that of the bonnet itself. Perhaps, however, the most alluring "vanity" on view is a lovely little bonnet and muff embroidered in all shades of queer, sweet, dull hues mingled with gold thread on reseda cloth in Persian fashion, and trimmed alike with large bows of wide shot ribbons to match. Strange and lovely these tints are—heliotrope, reseda, dove's breast and tawny gold; and in their deft blending they recall to us, in our English winter, a glimpse of the harmonious maze of color which delights our eyes in an Eastern bazaar.

—J. H. Temple has sold to H. A. Hutchins, of New York, the b. g. Albert Franc, record 2.20¼, and to William Campbell, his former partner, the blk. g. J. Q.

HORSE NOTES.

—Sam French always welcomes horseman at Woodstown, N. J.

—The Sire Brothers horses will winter at Morristown, N. J.

—Only four or five of the 150 horses at New Orleans are ailing.

—John Crocker has gone into winter quarters, at Brighton Beach.

—John Madden, the trotting horseman has returned to Philadelphia.

—Sir Dixon is the most popular candidate for the next Kentucky Derby.

—Mr. Wooley, of Philadelphia, has purchased the 4 year old gelding Chester Chief.

—Pool-seller Frank Herdle will go to Canada to take in ice races in January.

—"Knapsack" McCarthy has left Texas for California, taking eight horses with him.

—The New York Driving Club is to put up a toboggan slide and hold a Canadian carnival.

—The Coney Island straightaway track is to be completed in time for the Futurity stakes, next September.

—Wells Fargo, b. g., record 2.17, by George M. Patchen Jr., has been purchased by General Eman, of Australia, at San Francisco.

—Mr. Haggin is said to have offered Jockey Garrison $13,000 as a retainer for next season, and $25 additional for each winning and $10 for each losing mount.

—The well known horse Sandoval died at the farm of E. T. Cooke, Barry, Ill., on October 11. He was a foal of 1881, and was by Springbok, dam Emma Sansom.

—Kellar Thomas, North Middletown, Ky., has sold to a Canadian party the 3 year old colt Dr. Carver, by New York Dictator, out of the dam of Nannie Talbott, for $3500.

—The St. Louis Fair Association cleared $42,643,22 at its recent running meeting, and has decided to hang up $45,000 in stakes and purses for ten days racing at the spring meeting of 1888.

—The English Jockey Club has received intimation that the Queen's Plates have been abolished, and that the money will be applied in another form for the improvement of horse-breeding.

—Joe Farquahar, of Gloucester City, N. J., has purchased the g. g. Grey Chief, 6 years old, by Lancewood, from Cooper Hatch, of Camden, for $400. Grey Chief has the reputation of being a good pole horse.

—David Nicholls recently drove his team, Tempest and mate, a mile in 2.43½ over the Gentlemen's Driving Course, James Cooper did not go so fast with his team; neither did Captain Bailey with his.

—General C. I. Paine, Arthur Hunnewell, D. A. Blanchard, Ralph Black, A. A. Gardner, J. R. Hazeltine, Frank Seabury and Frank Peabody, Jr., are agitating the subject of organizing a jockey club at Boston.

—In Australia trotters are handicapped as are foot-racers in this country. There are not enough trotters to afford good speed if divided up into classes. A 2.30 horse is worth twice as much money in Australia as in America.

—The brown yearling filly Norlaine, foaled February 15, 1886, reduced the yearling trotting record to 2.31½ at Bay District Course, California, on Saturday, November 12. Norlaine was bred at Palo Alto, got by Norval, dam Elaine by Messenger Duroc, out of Green Mountain Maid. The quarters were made as follows: .38½, 1.15, 1.53, 2.31½. It beats the yearling record of Hinda Rose by 5 seconds, and is 4½ seconds better than the Kentucky filly Sudie D.'s time.

—The news that the great Victorian Derby, run at Melbourne on October 29, was won by Mr. Cannon's brown colt Australian Peer is an event of more than ordinary importance, especially to Americans, as the race is the greatest 3-year-old event in Australia, and the winner is a son of Mr. J. B. Haggin's stallion Darebin, which he imported to California from Australia in September, 1886, at a large figure, and many of his best mares, including Miss Woodford, are now in foal to the champion of Australia.

—Hon. August Belmont has purchased from Messrs. Appleby & Johnson the bay gelding Raceland. As the latter only recently bought him for $17,500, it is safe to assume his new owner paid an advance, which will make Raceland the highest-priced thoroughbred gelding ever sold in this country, the price previously realized having just equaled the $17,500 paid for Drake Carter. With Raceland, George Oyster, Magnetizer, Prince Royal and Belinda in it the Belmont stable should be heard from next season.

—The Duke of Westminster has determined upon retiring Ormonde from the turf. Although not a pronounced "roarer," he is "troubled in his wind," and was during all the past season, but treatment by electricity enable his trainer to keep him going. As every one knows, he has an unbeaten record. He started three times as a 2-year-old, winning the Post and Criterion stakes and the Dewhurst Place, worth £3008. As a 3-year-old he won the 2000 guineas Derby, St. Leger, the St. Legar at Newmarket, Great Foal, St. James, Palace, Hardwicke, Champion and Private stakes and a free handicap at Newmarket, ten races in all, valued at £21,552; and this year, as a 4-year-old, he won the Rous Memorial, the Hardwicke stakes and the Imperial Gold cup, of a total value of £3905. His runs for the three years number sixteen, and, reckoning £1 as the equivalent of $5, his earnings in American money foot up $142,325. G. Barrett rode him in the 2000 guineas and Hardwicke stakes in 1886, Cannon in his three races this year, and Fred Archer in all of his other engagements. His highest weight as a 2-year-old was 125 pounds; as a 3-year-old, 134 pounds, and as a 4-year-old, 139 pounds.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, Dec. 1, 1887.

They are making it red hot for the Bohemian oats agents in Berks county. Instead of having them run for office, they are running them into the courts with chances of conviction as swindlers, as will be seen by a dispatch from Reading, in this issue.

Marshal Dyer, recently appointed receiver to take charge of certain property belonging to the Mormon Church, has made a demand for the Temple Block, on which stand the Mormon Temple, Assembly Hall and the large Tabernacle. These buildings and adjacent grounds have been used upward of forty years exclusively for religious purposes. He also took possession of the parsonage, known as the Gard House, and the church historians of eleven men in charge. The demand was further made for all books, papers, securities and other personal church property.

The New York *Observer* is conducting a correspondent interview with the Congregational ministers of New England on the subject of future probation. Inquiries were sent to every pastor in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Of 263 replies received up to date, 234 "tell us plainly that their writers and their churches do not hold the hypothesis of after-death probation, and 197 very generally indorse the recent policy of the American Board's Prudent Committee." The *Observer's* four column partial report of abstracts from this correspondence is very gratifying reading—to the great majority of Christians.

Yet these are only opionions, and if they were all one way or all the other, it would not amount to a definite settlement of the question at all. No man knows.

OPENING OF THE BELL'S GAP RAILROAD TO PUNXSUTAWNEY.

On next Thursday, December 1, is the time fixed for the opening of the new extension of the Bell's Gap R. R through to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. This new route will be of great convenience to traveler's wishing to get to that part of the State. Heretofore, the route has been either via Lock Haven, or west over the West Penn division to Butler Junction, thence to Red Bank and the Low Grade division, requiring about a day's travel providing connections could be made, which was not always the case. Persons can go by the new route from Altoona or Tyrone and have about three hours in Punxsutawney and return the same evening, with a distance of only 116½ miles to travel. Trains leave Bellwood at 8:40 A. M. and 3:20 P. M., and 6:40 P. M. Returning, leave Punxsutawney at 8:00 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. arriving at Bellwood at 11:20 A. M. and 6:10 P. M.

ANOTHER OATS SWINDLE.

A reputable citizen of the county writes us that not many days ago a man took a load of grain to a mill in this county, put his horses in the mill shed and gave them half a bushel of oats in the feed-boxes. He then went into the mill, but immediately returned to get a bag, when he heard his horses pawing as though wanting something to eat. He went to their heads, and what was his astonishment to find their oats all gone. He then began to investigate and found that the boxes had a false bottom. As soon as the horses put their nose into the oats it pressed the bottom of the box down so that the oats would run through into another box, the bottom of which was filled with auger holes. From this box the oats would run down into a long trough where they were accessible to the miller. Often last winter the poor horses that were hauling logs were supposed to be fed in this shed, and the thief who robbed the noble animals of their food ought to be punished.—Smithport (Pa.) *Miner*.

THREE BLOOD-THIRSTY INDIANS.

Three Sioux Indians named Finger Nail, Sitting-in-Front and Pete Matthews confined in the county jail at Glendive Mont., for horse-stealing, made an attack yesterday morning on two white prisoners with table knives, a pair of scissors and chains. After inflicting mortal woundes on the white prisoners, Finger Nail and Sitting-in-Front hanged themselves in their cells with the bunk straps. Tey were assisted by the other Indian, Pete Matthews, who then tried to butt his brains out against the wall of the cell. The two Indians who hanged themselves stabbed themselves all over their bodies before resorting to hanging. Francisco Salomo, an Italian, who was confined on a charge of burglary, was stabbed in several places.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Democratic Congress, who have a majority of ten in the new House of Representatives, exclusive of the Independents, some of whom will act with them, will have a caucus on Saturday evening for the purpose of nominating a Speaker, a Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, Postmaster and Doorkeeper. It is conceded by all that Mr. Carlisle will be the nominee for Speaker, and that his re-election will not be antagonized by anyone in the party. John P. Leedom, of Ohio, will without doubt be renominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Lycurgus Dalton, of Indiana, for Postmaster, John B. Clark, of Missouri, will probably be renominated for Clerk of the House.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Will Probably be Ready by Saturday---Our Stock of Hard Coin Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The president devotes the bigger part of every afternoon to the construction of his message. In the middle of November each of the cabinet officers presents to the president a synopsis of his report. The president takes each in its turn, carefully digests it, and weighs each point with the greatest deliberation. He has not progressed as rapidly as he had hoped, but he expects now to have the message finished by Saturday.

The director of the mint, in his annual report, says that the value of the gold and silver received at the mints and assay offices during the year was greater than in any previous year since 1881. The value of the gold deposited was $68,223,072. In addition there were deposits of the value of $15,193,706, making the total $83,416,778, against $49,606,534.65 in 1886, being an excess of $33,810,244. The value of the silver deposited and purchased was $47,756,918. In addition there were redeposits of silver amounting to $462,113, making the total, calculated at the coining rate, $48,219,031, against $37,917,026 in the preceding year, an excess of $10,302,005.

Of the gold deposited $32,778,027 was of domestic production, $2,571,328 of foreign gold coin, $516,984 of United States gold coin, and $2,165,219 of old material. The coinage of the fiscal year was as follows:

Description,	Pieces,	Vaule.
Gold	3,724,720	$22,393,279
Silver	44,231,288	34,366,483.
Minor coins	50,166,509	943,650.
Totals	98,122,517.	$57,703,412

In addition to the coinage, gold and silver bars were manufactured as follows: Gold, $58,188,963; silver, $6,481,611. Total, $64,670,564.

The silver bullion purchased during the year for the silver dollar coinage was 29,433,342 standard ounces, of the cost of $25,988,620.

The director estimates the stock of coin and bullion in the United States on July 1, 1887, as follows:

	Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
Gold	$369,008,065	$85,512,270	$454,520,335.
Silver	342,527,916	10,455,650	352,993,566.

The director estimates the stock of gold and silver on Nov. 1, 1887, to have been: Gold, $574,927,873; silver dollars, $277,110,157; subsidiary silver, $75,758,186; total coin, $927,796,216.

Revised estimates of the production of gold and silver in the world for the calender years 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1886 show:

Years.	Gold,	Silver, Coining value
1883	$95,392,000	$115,068,000
1884	101,694,000	116,564,000
1885	102,975,000	127,257,000
1886	97,961.000	130,388,000

The value of the coinage of the world is as follows:

Years.	Gold	Silver
1884	$99,432,795	$95,832,084
1885	94,728,008	105,195,299
1886	92,653,400	124,678,678

The report contains several articles on the technical operations of the mint, and on new legislation proposed for the consideration of congress.

THE PEPPERMINT TRADE.

A Treasury Decision that Has Alarmed New York Farmers and Dealers.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Hundreds of petitions are in circulation in this region begging Secretary Fairchild to rescind the recent order from the treasury department, to the effect that Japanese or dementholized peppermint oil may be admitted to the United States in bond, and may be repacked in American bottles for export.

Hundreds of farmers and merchants in Wayne, and parts of Ontario, Cayuga and Seneca counties are alarmed at the effect of the order, which, they say, will ruin the peppermint oil business in America. About four-fifths of the world's supply of peppermint is produced in this vicinity and the annual product amounts to nearly $1,000,000.

Peppermint oil is by far the most important factor in the agricultural wealth of this locality, and thousands of people hereabout derive their livelihood therefrom. Japanese peppermint is very cheap and would soon drive out American peppermint.

Prospecting for Oil.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 27.—Peter P. Comen, a wealthy citizen of Ridgefield, who has had years of experience in the Pennsylvania oil fields, after months of prospecting believed that the little town was situated over an oil field of considerable magnitude. When these facts became public no little excitement was produced, and a score or more of the resident capitalists grew at once deeply interested. The result was the calling of a special town meeting and the organization of the Ridgefield oil and gas heating and gas lighting company, for the purpose of boring for oil and gas. The capital stock is $12,500, in shares of $5 each and the amount is being rapidly subscribed for. Work will be commenced as soon as the necessary preparations can be made.

A Great Event for California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The completion of the California and Oregon railroad, which will give direct communication between San Diego and Portland and points on Puget Sound, and which has been regarded on the Pacific coast as second in importance only to driving the last spike which completed the overland system connecting the East with the West, is near at hand. Nine miles of track remain to be laid on the northern grade of the Siskiyou mountains, and this will be finished by Dec. 1. The authorities of San Francisco, Sacramento and Portland are making arrangements for the celebration of the event.

Another Reduction in Dressed Meat Rates

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Chicago and Grand Trunk road Saturday made an additional reduction of 4 cents per 100 in the rate on dressed meats. This makes the rate 38½ cents in refrigerator cars, and 35 cents in common cars. They have also published a rate showing a reduction of export rates via Portland, Me., of 3 cents per 100 on provisions and 2 cents per 100 on flour.

Fatally Injured and Robbed.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 28.—David Ritchie was taken to the hospital Saturday night by the police ambulance in a dying condition. An examination showed that his skull had been fractured by a blow from a blunt instrument. The coroner and police have information that the man was attacked for his money. He had $100 in his possession on Friday. It is believed the man will die.

Refused a New Trial.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 28.—Judge McCormick Saturday refused a new trial to Horace and Lewis Van Nest, the Plainfield firebugs, who were convicted at Elizabeth of setting fire to their house last March. Next Wednesday the two Van Nest boys and John M. Jackson, who pleaded guilty to three indictments of arson, will be sentenced.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Rider Haggard has announced that he will not visit America at present, but may next autumn.

Japanese papers just received in San Francisco declare that James G. Blaine is expected to visit that country next spring.

William Morley, employed at the Kerr Salt works at Rock Glen, N. Y., fell into a vat of scalding brine Saturday and cannot recover.

Henry Jones, a rich shoe manufacturer of Lynn, Mass., has been sued by Miss Ella F. Twisden, of Swampscott, for breach of promise, and she fixes the injury at $30,000.

Isaac Ellis, formerly United States deputy internal revenue collector, at Lockport, N. Y., and editor and proprietor of the *St. George Advocate*, has disappeared, heavily in debt.

The race for the Manchester November handicap at Manchester, Saturday, was won by Mr. Somei's 4-year-old Carlton, Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's 3-year-old Sorrento was second, and Mr. A. Taylor's 6-year-old Stourhead third.

A man giving his name as Armitage, was arrested in Pittsburg Saturday night for forging the name of J. W. Mackay. He said he represented the California millionaire and tried to borrow $100 on a $500 check, it being after banking hours.

G. W. Halford, editor of *The Detroit Trade Journal*, fled through the streets of Akron, Ohio, Saturday, his wife following pelting him with stones. He came here and found her keeping house with a single boarder and was bouldered for remonstrating.

At Wausau, Wis., early Saturday morning, a building occupied as a dwelling by Carl Honigel, his wife and five children, was consumed by fire, and before assistance could reach them three of the children perished, and the other two and the father have since died of their injuries.

WHAT CANADIANS THINK.

About the Fisheries, Commercial Union and Annexation.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 26.—The Bangor *Commercial* sent representatives to St. John and other New Brunswick points and interviewed many prominent men there on the subjects of commercial union, the fisheries and other leading questions. Among those who expressed opinions are Hon. David McClellan, provincial secretary of New Brunswick; Hon. C. A. Everitt, late member of the Dominion parliament; Thomas R. Jones, member of the New Brunswick legislative council; Sir Leonard Tilley Gardner, Alexander Gibson and Lewis Dexter. None of these gentlemen endorse commercial union with the exception of Mr. Gibson.

All express friendly feeling toward the United States, which feeling they say exists throughout the entire province.

They look to the settlement of the fishery dispute by the commission, and that very soon. There is no great feeling in the province for annexation, but several think the people would readily favor it if it were broached in the right manner.

When asked in regard to the project for purchasing the provinces by the United States, they asserted that such a proposition would not be considered by the people of the Dominion for a moment.

The people of the Dominion would accept such a proposition in the same spirit as would the people of the United States in case Canada should make an offer for the purchase of the state of Maine.

A Present for Dr. Bacon.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Dr. Leonard Woolsley Bacon, recently of Connecticut and Philadelphia, and who was dismissed from his congregation here, has been presented by his friends with a costly gold watch and chain. His daughter was also presented with a check for a handsome amount. Yesterday he preached his farewell sermon to the independent Presbyterian congregation. After the morning services five of the seven elders resigned. Two did so through chagrin at the doctor's defeat for re-election. The other three probably wanted to counteract any sentiment that might develop in favor of Dr. Bacon through the resignation of two elders who had supported him. The schism in the church does not give any promise of closing. Dr. Bacon leaves for New York on Tuesday, after an eventful pastorate of thirteen months.

Proposed Memphis Bridge.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 25.—According to the statements of Mr. Reese T. Edmondson, of Washington, and Mr. Ford, of New York, who are now in the city, and who hold the only charter for bridging the Mississippi river at Memphis, arrangements were entered into Saturday whereby, it is claimed, that work will begin in earnest in less than a month. It is understood that the matter is so arranged that Mr. Vanbenthuysen, who represents the Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Construction company, is to have charge of the work, which is to be done by the Union Bridge company, of New York city. This is the same company that built the great iron bridge at Niagara Falls and is now building the bridge for the Illinois Central railway across the Ohio at Cairo. Mr. Vanbenthuysen left for New York last evening.

International Quarantine.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26.—The Provincial board of health has adopted resolutions to be forwarded to Sir Charles Tupper, asking that, in view of his intimate connection with the American authorities at the present time, he should urge upon them the necessity for establishing uniform quarantine regulations for both countries. The resolutions pointed out that Canada and the United States were connected to the same extent with the quarantine question, and in view of the recent arrivals of cholera cases in New York they should mutually protect each other.

Tammany Favors New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The board of sachems of the Tammany society, or Columbian order, met in Tammany hall Saturday and considered the *Herald's* suggestion that the democratic national convention in 1888 be held in this city. The board unanimously agreed that the convention should be held in this city and adopted a resolution tendering to the democratic national committee the use of Tammany hall for its sessions.

Old Soldiers Excited.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic are excited over the reported indictment of 150 veterans who are inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Bath on the charge of illegal voting. They were practically disfranchised by a recent decision of the higher courts, which held that the home was a charitable institution and the old soldiers did not gain voting residence.

A Rich Bequest.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 28.—The funeral of Abraham Burbank, the wealthiest citizen of this town, took place Saturday afternoon. It is reported that in providing for the disposition of his vast estate he has willed several hundred thousand dollars to establish a free hospital on Brook's farm in the north part of the town.

Another Reminder !

We have too many goods. $20,000 worth too many. To-day we begin our cut price Sale, and want them to go fast. We make the prices so low for the quality that you cannot fail to appreciate it.

We name a few of the Prices here:

One lot of Gray Blankets, were $1 25 a pair, now 90c.

One lot of Comfortables, were $1 00, now 75c.

One lot of Comfortables, were $1 25, now $1 00.

One lot of White Blankets, were $1 75, now $1 00.

White Blankets, $1 50, 2 00, 2 50, 3 00, 3 50 to $6 apiece.

One lot of Horse Blankets, were $1 00, now 80c.

5c Calico reduced to 3c per yard.

A lot of Best Calicoes, were 7c, now 5c per yard.

Best Unbleached Muslins, were 8c now 6c.

One lot Red Twilled Flannels, were 30c now 25c.

Red Twilled Flannel, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45.

Plain Red Flannel, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c per yard.

One lot of Gray Flannels, were 18c per yard, now 15c.

1000 yards Toweling 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12c per yard.

Check Linseys, were 12c,—now 8c.

Your choice of 100 pieces of Ladies' Double Width Cloths, all colors, 40 to 50c per yard.

Lot Ginghams, 4½, 5, 6, 7, 8c per yard

Our $1.25 Cashmere, now 90c.

" 1.00 " " 75c.

" .75 " " 50c.

" .50 " " 38c.

We want to close a lot of the finest (Ladies') Jersey Jackets away under cost.

One lot of heavy Beaver Cloth, were $2.50, now $1 50 a yard.

Silk Velvets in all shades, .80, .90 and $2.50 a yard.

Velveteens 30, 40, 50 to 75c a yard. All colors.

Black Silks, .60, .75, 1.00 to $2.00 per yard.

A large assortment of Colored Silks.

A large assortment of Surah Silks and Dress Satines at greatly reduced prices.

Your choice of 100 Ten Dollar Suits of Clothes for $7.00.

Your choice of 150 Men's single Coats for 2.00 and $3.00. This is half price.

Boys, Youth's and Children's Overcoats reduced from 1.00 to $2.00 a piece.

Boys' Long Pants at 60c a pair.

Men's Pants .75, 1.25, 1.50 to 6.00 a pair.

The nobbiest, handsomest line of Corkscrew, Cassimere and Cheviot Suits from $8.00 to $25.00 a Suit.

Men's Tap Sole Boots	2.00, 2.50, 3.00 to 5.00 a pair
" Calf Boots	2.25, 2.50 to 4.00 "
" Dress Shoes	1.25 1.50, 2.00 to 4.00 "
" Working Shoes	.90 "
Little Boy's Boots	.75 "
Big " "	1.00, 1.25 to 2.00 "

CARPET

One Lot of Ingrain Carpet	were 35c, now 25c
" " "	" 65c, " 50c
" of Hemp Carpet	" 20c, " 15c

100 pieces to select from.

LADIES SHOES! —— LADIES SHOES!

Ladie's Dress Button Shoes, All Solid Leather	$1.25 a pair
" Fine Kid Solid	1.65 "
" Dongola and Daisy Kid Satin Lined	2.00 "
" High Top Dongola Satin Lined	2.50 "
" Fine Curacoa Kid, our own make	2.75 "
Slippers	35, .50, .75, 1.00 "

500 Doz. Corsets .25, .30, 35, to 2.00.

Call early and secure a bargain as we are overstocked with goods. We guarantee to sell every article at the price represented.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

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Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

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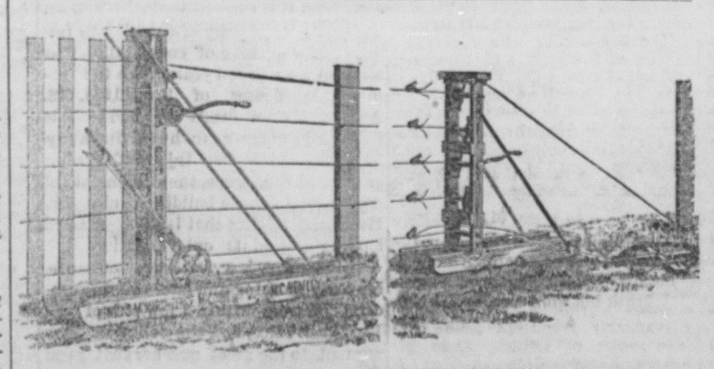

COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

un3m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, A.

CALVIN F. SOLT,

o——)Merchant Tailor(——o

Centre Hall, Pa.

I hereby announce to the public that I have opened a Merchant Tailoring es tablishment in

o——)SHIRK'S BUILDING(——o

at Centre Hall, and am prepared to attend to all work pertaining to my line of business. Having taken a complete course in cutting, I feel confident that my work will give satisfaction. A good fit guaranteed in every case. Give me a call and examine my work. tf.

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Sample copy of that paper and a beautiful steel-engraved

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JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ½ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1 75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER September 1st, 1887, coal will be sold only for cash or its equivalent. Positively no credit. a243m R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

The Cream of all Books of Adventure Condensed into One Volume.

PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Huston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and others. Splendidly Illustrated with 220 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced, and beats anything to sell.

Time for payments allowed agents short of funds.

H. SCAMMELL & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

8sep6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 20, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon	5 56 a m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
"	arr at	Erie	3 58 p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
"	"	arrives Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P.M.
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 3
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 2
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 2
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 08		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

GUNS.

Double B, L. Shot Guns	$ 9 00
" " " Twist	11 00
" " " " and Pistol Grip	13 00
Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Fore-end, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 gauge	20 50

Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.

I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price.

The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

AGENT FOR VAN CAMPEN'S COMPOUND, (DYNAMITE.)

THEODORE DESCHNER,

Bellefonte, Pa

Great Central Gun Works.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1760.

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 966 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by

Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

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ON 6 BISHOP ST., BELLEFONTE,

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Has got in his fall stock of

OIL CLOTHS,

all widths, styles and rices.

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for office, vestibules, halls, kitchens, &c

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He would be glad to have all drop in to take a look at his goods, provided the weather is fair. If, however, it should happen to be raining he will leave on his front step one of the best DOOR MATS, to wipe the mud off your shoe, and his nice and novel umbrella stands in which to place that ever-losable umbrella.

COMMON SENSE

Tells anyone that it is an utter impossibility for a merchant to sell goods continually

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FAIR AND SQUARE

dealing and know that our goods and prices prove what we say. Give us a call and be convinced.

HARPER & KREAMER,
Centre Hall, Pa.

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DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUN.

A double barrel muzzle loader shot gun, calibre 12. Has fine wire twist barrels, throws shot well and is in good condition. The gun can be seen at this office.

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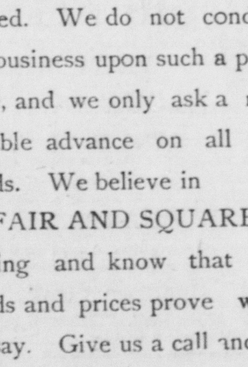

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HEAVY SNOW IN THE WEST.

Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota Visited by a Genuine Blizzard.

DES MOINES, Ia, Nov. 28.—About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon the wind shifted suddenly to the north, snow began to fall and the temperature took a surprising drop, falling fifteen degrees in six hours. A brisk north wind drifted the snow badly. The storm has all the symptoms of a Dakota blizzard, and indicates a probable blockade of railway traffic.

MASON CITY, Ia, Nov. 28.—A genuine blizzard set in at noon Saturday, and continued for some time without any sign of abatement. Snow fell thick and drifted badly. Trains are all late.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 28—The mercury has fallen twenty-five degrees in the last ten hours and last night it reached zero. A blinding snow storm raged all day yesterday and all trains are delayed. The roads will be blocked in a few hours unless the storms abates.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 28.—A terrific blizzard raged here last night with a rapidly falling temperature.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—Reports received show a general snow storm with high winds prevailing throughout Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. Railroad traffic in several instances has been delayed.

TOBACCO CROP SHORT.

The New Yield Millions of Pounds Less Than the Average.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—The leaf tobacco situation is comprehensively reviewed in the *Courier Journal* of this date, and a yield much less than recent averages is shown.

The western leaf crop foots up 76,000,000 pounds, which is 62.6 per cent. of recent averages, and the eastern leaf crop, 72,000,000 pounds, or fifty per cent. decrease.

The eastern and western leaf crops and all the market stocks of the United States make up 360,000,000 pounds against 591,000,000 a year ago and 578,000,000 two years ago. The supply from the new crop and market stocks falls 211,000,000 pounds below the late average taken for domestic and foreign consumption, while in 1886, there was a surplus of 23,000,000 pounds, and in 1885 a surplus of 24,000,000. The western burley crop is 37,000,000 pounds, and the dark and heavy crop 39,000,000.

Business Troubles.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 28.—Robert D. Robinson assignee for L. S. Butterfield (the Detroit Paper company), has filed a schedule of assets and liabilities with the county clerk. The aggregate debts are placed at $115,445, and the assets at $86,600. The list of creditors is a long one, and includes business houses in the East and in Ohio.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—Theodore Egondorff, wholesale and retail druggist, at 541 Main street, has made an assignment. His liabilities are $60,000 and his assets $63,000. Slow collections caused the failure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—Joseph W. Branch, for a long time at the head of the firm of Branch, Crookes & Co., one of the members of the Branch Crookes Saw company, both of which concerns have done a large business, has made an individual assignment for the benefit of his creditors. No statement of assets and liabilities is made, but it would seem that the assets above the mortgage will prove to be very small.

Why Prohibition Failed in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 27.—It is a striking fact that in the towns in this state where partial or complete prohibition is in force about as much liquor is used as before. A Portland gentleman recently visited Goldendale, a prohibition town, and he says that in less than fifteen minutes seven prominent citizens promised to show him as many places where he could get a drink on the sly. In view of this state of affairs it is not surprising that state prohibition failed in the recent election.

Resignation of an Erie Official.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The anticipated resignation of Supt. A. M. Tucker, of the Susquehanna division of the Erie was announced to-day. It will take effect on Dec. 15, when Mr. Tucker will retire from the railroad business with which he has been identified for thirty-five years. Clinton V. Merrick, now trainmaster of the division, is mentioned as the possible successor. Mr. Tucker will retire to his home in Elkhart, Ind., and devote himself to his property in that place.

Baseball in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis baseball clubs have arranged to play a schedule of thirty-six games in this city, to conclude Feb. 18, playing three games a week. The first game was played Sunday afternoon between the Chicagos and St. Louis, resulting in favor of St. Louis, by a score of 16 to 9. The New York club is playing a series of games with the California league clubs. They played with the Pioneers, champions of the California league, Sunday afternoon, and New York won by a score of 1 to 0.

Hawaii and British Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Honolulu yesterday afternoon. The Hawaiian minister of finance has assumed a determined attitude against paying £15,000 charged by an English syndicate for the expenses of floating a loan recently negotiated. The minister has made an official statement to the legislature that all the bonds recently issued have been sold to actual investors and are not now in possession of the English syndicate.

The Hotel Barroom Question.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 28.—The supreme judicial court has sustained the exceptions taken by H. M. Brownell, proprietor of the Sea View house at Martha's Vineyard, and the Parker house in this city, in the case against him for a second violation of the liquor law at the Vineyard. Mr. Brownell was sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of $100. The court holds that there was no proof that he exercised any control over the barroom in his house.

Emigrants Fumigated at Zero.

DENVEY, Col., Nov. 28.—Five Italian emigrants by the cholera infected steamer Alesia arrived here yesterday morning, and although the temperature was nearly at zero the health authorites decided that they must be fumigated. The emigrants objected strongly, but the authoaities were obdurate. Three others of the party were left at Pueblo.

Hard on the Laborers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Contractor Cremmins has failed to induce General Newton, the commissioner of public works, to rescind his order stopping all new work on the construction of the electrical subway on Dec. 1, and in consequence 5,000 men who had good prospects of a full winter's work will be thrown out of employment.

INDIAN DESPERADOES.

They Stab Two White Prisoners in Jail, and then Attempt to Commit Suicide.

GLENDIVE, Mon., Nov. 28.—Three Sioux Indians named Finger-Nail, Sitting-in-Front and Pete Matthews, confined in the county jail here for horse stealing, made an attack on two white prisoners. Their weapons were table knives, a pair of scissors, and common chairs with which the jail was supplied. After inflicting mortal wounds on one of the white prisoners, Finger-Nail and Sitting-in-Front hanged themselves in their cells with their bunk straps. They were assisted by the other Indian, Pete Matthews, who, after they had committed the deed, tried to butt his brains out against the wall of the cell, but was secured and ironed by Sheriff Tuttle and several other persons. The two Indians who hanged themselves stabbed themselves all over their bodies before resorting to hanging.

Francisco Salamo, an Italian, who was confined on a charge of burglary, was stabbed in several places, and the county physician does not expect him to live.

Three Persons Killed.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 28.—Deputy Marshal Frank Dalton and J. R. Cole crossed the river into the Cherokee nation yesterday to arrest a horse thief and whisky peddler named Smith, who, they were told, was at a tent on the Alexander place, about a mile and a half from here. Arriving at the tent, Cole rode upon one side and Dalton on the other. Seeing a man at the door of the tent Dalton inquired for Smith, who rushed out, pistol in hand. Dalton said: "Don't shoot; I want no trouble." But Smith fired, shooting him in the left breast, inflicting a mortal wound.

Dalton fell from his horse with the hammer of his pistol caught at half cock. Cole shot Smith as he turned to emter the tent. Then a woman ran out with a child in her arms, and a man named Dixon followed her. Cole, who had dismounted, stepped backward, but his spur catching in a tent cord, he tripped and fell. As he rose Dixon shot him through the right breast. Cole tried to shoot him, but the woman caught his Winchester. Quickly jerking loose, however, he fired, shooting Dixon in the shoulder.

He then backed to a tree, and a regular fight followed, in which the wife of Dixon was accidentally killed, and two bullets were put through Cole's coat and the bark was peeled off the tree behind which he was sheltered. Finding a chance to escape, Cole hurried away on foot, his horse having run off during the fight, and when he had gone a short distance a man came out of the tent, and approached Dalton, who was badly wounded, and heedless of his piteous appeals for his life, fired two bullets into his head, causing instant death.

RIOTING IN LIMERICK.

An Attempt to Demonstrate Results in a Serious Collision With the Police.

LIMERICK, Nov. 28.—The attempt to demonstrate here yesterday in honor of the Manchester martyrs was frustrated by the police and resulted in a serious riot.

Mr. John McInnerney, formerly of New York, who came here to preside over the ceremony of unveiling the statute of the martyrs, proceeded to deliver an oration in the presence of an immense crowd of people, when the police appeared and forbade further exercises.

The crowd hooted and jeered the police, and the latter attempted to disperse the gathering and clear the streets, using bayonets and batons freely. This summary action infuriated the people, who made a desperate resistance, many civilians and constables being injured and taken to the hospital.

The unwarrantable brutality of the police incensed the people in the houses and hotels along the streets, who taunted the constables from the windows with cowardice. The police became reckless and threw stones and other missiles, many of them throwing their staves at the windows, smashing hundreds of panes of glass and inflicting severe cuts upon some persons who were unable to get out of the way.

Jacob Sharp's Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—District Attorney Martine made some further inquiries Saturday as to the source of a report that four of the judges of the court of appeals were in favor of a new trial for Sharp, while three judges desired to affirm the judgment of conviction. He could find no confirmation and says that he does not think the report is correct. He still believes that the sentence and judgment in the Sharp case will be affirmed.

Stanley Men Reported Starving.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The last mail advices received from the Upper Congo say that Tippu Tib had not yet sent the promised carriers to Stanley's rear guard at Yambuya to convey stores for Emin Pasha, and that Stanley had proceeded without them. Many of the men had died from starvation.

Three Hundred Workmen Discharged.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—Three hundred employes of the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock have been discharged, owing to the present inactivity in the steel rail trade. This restricts the production of the plant about one-third.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money on call 4 and 5 per cent.

BONDS.

		Closing, Yesterday,	Closing, To-day.
4½s,	1891, reg	108	108
4½,	1891, con	109¼	109
4s,	1907, reg	126⅝	126⅞
4c,	1 907, con	126⅝	126⅞

STOCK MARKET,

THREE O'CLOCK—The market continued merely in the hands of traders during the afternoon.

CLOSING PRICES,

	Closing, Yesterday,	Closing, To-day.
Canadian Pacific	55	54½
Chicago, Bur, & Q	132½	130¾
Central Pacific	33	35
Del, & And	104½	105⅜
Del, Lack, & W	134⅜	133¾
Erie	30¾	30
Erie, pref	67	67
Lake Shore	96	95⅞
Louis, & Nash	62¼	62⅛
Michigan Central	91¾	90½
N, Y, & New Eng	41	91⅞
New Jersey Cen	79	41
New York Central & Hud	108⅜	78
Northwestern	111½	109
Oregon Navigation	98½	111⅜
Pacific Mail	30	91
Reading	—	38⅝
Rock Island	115¼	115½
St. Paul	77½	77⅜
Union Pacific	54	57⅞
West Union Tel	81⅛	79⅝

Butter—Market steady; Creamery—Eastern 26c a28c; western 25c a28c; Elgin, 28c a29c; imitation 21c a 22c; Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 24c a26c; eastern, Weish tubs, 21c a 22c; eastern, firkins 21 a22c; eastern, dairies entire, 20c a22c; western, 19c a 22c; Factory—Fresh 20c a22c; June packed, 14c a 16c; low grades, 7ca9c.

Cheese—Market steady. Factory—New York cheddar, 11¼c a11¾c; western, flat, 11¼c a 11¾c; Creamery, New York, part skims, 7c a9c; Pennsylvania, skims, ½c a 1½c; state skims, 3c o6c.

Eggs—Market firm on fresh; Fresh—Eastern, firsts, 25c; Canadian, firsts, 21c a22c; western, firsts 23c a 24c; Limited—Eastern, firsts, 17½c a18c; western, firsts, 17c a17½c; Canadian, firsts, 17c a17½c; held firsts, 19c a20c.

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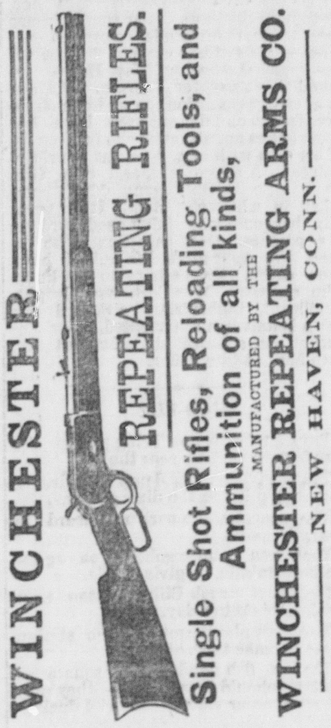
For TOILET, CHAFING, SKIN troubles and diseases, for use after shaving & for the NURSERY
POWDER
A sure cure for PILES, ITCH, &c.
ATHLOPHOROS POWDER is unrivaled. Neat, clean, handy and effective. Beautifully put up in box with puff. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, the "Moorish Girl". Athlophoros Co 112 Wall St. N.Y.



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1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

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10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
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14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
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19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Parental Blunders.

"He fell from off the seat backward by the side of the gate, and his neck brake, and he died: for he was an old man, and heavy."—1 Sam. 4 : 18.

THIS is the end of a long story of parental neglect. Judge Eli was a good man, but he let his two boys, Hophni and Phinehas, do as they pleased; and, through over-indulgence, they went to ruin. The blind old judge, ninety-eight years of age, is seated at the gate, waiting for the news of an important battle, in which his two sons were at the front. An express is coming, with tidings from the battle.

THIS BLIND NONAGENARIAN

puts his hand behind his ear, and listens, and cries: "What meaneth the noise of this tumult?" An excited messenger, all out of breath with the speed, said to him: "Our army is defeated; the sacred chest, called the ark, is captured; and your sons are dead on the field!" No wonder the father fainted and expired. The domestic tragedy in which these two sons were the tragedians, had finished its fifth and last act. "He fell from off the seat backward, by the side of the gate, and his neck brake, and he died: for he was an old man, and heavy."

Eli had made an awful mistake in regard to his children. The Bible distinctly says: "His sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not." Oh, the ten thousand mistakes in rearing children—mistakes of parents, mistakes of teachers in day school and Sabbath classes, mistakes which we all make. Will it not be useful to consider them?

AMERICA'S FUTURE CONQUERORS.

This country is going to be conquered by a great army, compared with which that of Baldwin the First, and Xerxes, and Alexander, and Grant, and Lee, all put together, were in numbers insignificant. They will capture all our pulpits, storehouses, factories, and halls of legislation; all our shipping, all our wealth and all our honors. They will take possession of all authority, from the United States Presidency down to the humblest constabulary—of everything between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. They are on the march now, and they halt neither day nor night. They will soon be here, and all the present active population of this country must surrender and give way. I refer to the great army of children. Whether they shall take possession of everything for good or for bad, depends upon the style of preparation through which they pass.

Cicero acknowledges he kept in his desk a collection of prefaces for books, which prefaces he could at any time attach to anything he wanted to publish for himself or others; and all parents and teachers have all prepared the preface of every young life under their charge, and not only the preface, but the appendix, whether the volume be a poem or a farce. Families and schools and legislatures are in our day busily engaged in discussing what is the best mode of educating children. Before this question almost every other dwindles into insignificance, while dependent upon the proper solution is the welfare of governments and ages eternal. Macaulay tells of the war which Frederick the Second made against Queen Maria Theresa. And one day she appeared before the august Diet, wearing mourning for her father, and held up in her arms before them her child, the Archduke. This so wrought upon the officers and deputies of the people that, with half-drawn swords, they broke forth in the war-cry: "Let us die for our Queen, Maria Theresa!" So, this morning, realizing that the boy of to-day is to be the ruler of the future, the popular sovereign, I hold him before the American people to arouse their enthusiasm in his behalf, and to evoke their oath for his defence, his education, and his destiny.

If a parent, you will remember when you were aroused to these great responsibilities, and when you found that you had not done all required, after you had admired the tiny hands, and the glossy hair, and the bright eyes that lay in the cradle, you suddenly remembered that that hand would yet be raised to bless the world with its benediction, or to smite it with a curse. In Ariosto's great poem there is a character called Ruggiero, who has a shield of insufferable splendor, but it is kept veiled, save on certain occasions; and when uncovered, it startled and overwhelmed its beholder, who before had no suspicion of its brightness. My hope to-day is to uncover the destiny of your child or student, about which you may have no especial appreciation, and flash upon you the splendors of its immortal nature. Behold, the shield and the sword of the coming conflict!

I propose in this discourse to set forth what I consider to be some of

THE ERRORS PREVALENT

in the training of children.

First, I remark that many err in *too great severity or too great leniency* of family government. Between parental tyranny and ruinous laxativeness of discipline there is a medium. Sometimes the father errs on the one side and the mother on the other side. Good family government is all-important. Anarchy and misrule in the domestic circle is the forerunner of anarchy and misrule in the state. In the attempt to avoid all this, and bring the children under proper laws and regulations, parents have sometimes carried themselves with great rigor. *John Howard*, who was merciful to the prisons and lazarettos, was merciless in the treatment of his children. *John Milton* knew everything but how to train his family. Severe and unreasonable was he in his carriage toward them. He made them read to him in four or five languages, but would not allow them to learn any of them; for, he said, that one tongue was enough for a woman. Their reading was mechanical drudgery, when, if they had understood the languages they read, the employment of reading might have been a luxury. No wonder his children despised him, and stealthily sold his books and hoped for his death. In all ages there is need of a society for prevention of

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

When Barbara was put to death by her father because she had countermanded his order, and had three windows put in a room instead of two, this cruel parent was a type of many who have acted the Nero and the Robespierre in the home circle. The heart sickens at what you sometimes see, even in families that pretend to be Christian—perpetual scolding, and hair-pulling, and ear-boxing, and thumping, and stamping, and fault-finding, and teasing, until the children are vexed beyond bounds and growl in the sleeve, and pout, and rebel. and vow within themselves that in after days they will retaliate, That child's nature is too delicate to be worked upon by sledge-hammer, and

GOUGE AND PILE-DRIVER.

Such fierce lashing, instead of breaking the high mettle to bit and trace, will make it dash off the more uncontrollable. Many seem to think that children are flax—not fit for use till they have been hetcheted and swingled. Some one talking to a child said: "I wonder what makes that tree out there so crooked." The child replied: "I suppose it was trod on while it was young." In some families all the discipline is concentrated upon one child's head. If anything is done wrong, the supposition is that George did it. He broke the latch. He left open the gate. He hacked the bannisters. He whittled sticks on the carpets. And George shall be the scapegoat for all misunderstandings and suspicions. I many a household there is such a one singled out for suspicion and castigation. All the sweet flowers of his soul blasted under this perpetual north-east storm, he curses the day in which he was born.

A mother was passing along the street one day, and came up to her little child, who did not see her approach, and her child was saying to her playmate: "You good-for-nothing little scamp, you *come right into the house this minute or I will beat you till the skin comes off*." The mother broke in saying: "Why, Lizzie, I am surprised to hear you talk like that to any one!" "Oh," said the child, "I was only playing, and he is my little boy, and I am scolding him, as you did me this morning." Children are apt to be echoes of their parents. Safer in a Bethlehem manger among cattle and camels with gentle Mary to watch the little innocent than the most extravagant nursery over which God's star of peace never stood.

Yet we may rush to the other extreme and rule children by

TOO GREAT LENIENCY.

The surgeon is not unkind because notwithstanding the resistance of his patient he goes straight on with firm hand and unfaltering heart to take off the gangrene. Nor is the parent less affectionate and faithful because, notwithstanding all violent remonstrances on the part of the child, he with the firmest discipline advances to the cutting off of its evil inclinations, The Bible says: "Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying." Childish rage unchecked will, after awhile, become a hurricane. Childish petulance will grow up into misanthropy. Childish rebellion will develop into the lawlessness of riot and sedition. If you would ruin the child, dance to his every caprice and stuff him with confectionery. Before you are aware of it that boy of six years will go down the street, a cigar in his mouth and ready on any corner with his comrades to compare pugilistic attainments. The parent who allows the child to grow up without ever having learned the great duty of obedience and submission has prepared a cup of burning gall for his own lips and appalling destruction for his descendant. Remember Eli and his two sons, Hophni and Phinehas.

A second error prevalent in the training of children is a laying out of a theory and following it without arranging it to varieties of disposition. In every family you will find striking

DIFFERENCES OF TEMPERAMENT.

This child is too timid, and that too bold and this too miserly and that too wasteful; this too inactive and that too boisterous. Now, the farmer, who should plant corn and wheat and turnips in just the same way, then put them through one hopper and grind them in the same mill, would not be so much of a fool as the parents who should attempt to discipline and educate all their children in the same manner. It needs a skillful hand to adjust these checks and balances. The rigidity of government, which is necessary to hold in this impetuous nature, would utterly crush that flexile disposition while the gentle reproof that would suffice for the latter, would, when used on the former, be like attempting to hold a champing Bucephalus with reins of gossamer.

God gives us in the disposition of each child a hint as to how we ought to train him, and, as God in the mental structure of our children indicates what mode of training is the best. He also indicates in the disposition their future occupation. Do not write down that child as dull, because it may not now be as brilliant as your other children or as those of your neighbor. Some of the mightiest men and women of the centuries had a stupid childhood. Thomas Aquinas was called at school "the dumb ox," but afterward demonstrated his sanctified genius and was called "the angel of the schools" and the "eagle of Brittany." Kindness and patience with a child will conquer almost anything, and they are virtues so Christlike that they are inspiring to to look at. John Wesley's kiss of a child on the pulpit stairs turned Matthias Joyce from a profligate into an evangel.

The third error prevalent in the training of children is the

ONE-SIDED DEVELOPMENT.

of either the physical, intellectual or moral nature at the expense of the others. Those, for instance, greatly mistake who, while they are faithful in the intellectual and moral culture of children, forget the physical. The bright eyes, half quenched by night study, the cramped chest that comes from too much bending over school desks, the weak side resulting from sedentariness of habit, pale cheeks and the gaunt bodies of multitudes of children attest that physical development does not always go along with intellectual and moral. How do you suppose all those treasures of knowledge the child gets will look in shattered casket? And how much will you give for the wealthiest cargo when it is put into a leaky ship?

From this infinite blunder of parents how many have come out in life with a genius that could have piled Ossa upon Pelion and mounted upon them to scale the heavens, and have laid down panting with physical exhaustion before a mole-hill. They who might have thrilled senates and marshalled armies and startled the world with the shock of their scientific batteries, have passed their lives in picking up prescriptions for indigestion. They owned all the thunderbolts of Jupiter, but could not get out of their rocking-chair to use them. George Washington in early life was a poor speller, and spelled hat h-a-double-t and a ream of paper he spelled "rheam," but he knew enough to spell out the independence of this country from foreign oppression. The knowledge of the schools is important, but there are other things quite as important.

Just as great is the wrong done when the mind is cultivated and

THE HEART NEGLECTED.

The youth of this day are seldom denied any scholarly attainments. Our schools and seminaries are ever growing in efficiency, and the students are conducted through all the realms of philosophy and art and language and mathematics. The most hereditary obtuseness gives way before the onslaught of adroit instructors. But there is a development of infinite importance which mathematics and the dead languages cannot effect. The more mental power, the more capacity for evil unless coupled with religious restraint.

Whether knowledge is a mighty good or an unmitigated evil, depends entirely upon which course it takes. The river rolling on between round banks makes all the valley laugh with golden wheat and rank grass, and catching hold of the wheel of mill and factory, whirls it with great industries. But, breaking away from restraints and dashing over banks in red wrath, it washes away harvests from their mooring sand makes the valleys shrink with the catastrophe. Fire in the furnace heats the house or drives the steamer; but, uncontrolled, warehouses go down in awful crash before it, and in a few hours half a city will lie in black ruin, walls and towers and churches and monuments. You must accompany the education of the intellect with the education of the heart or you are rousing up within your child an energy which will be blasting and terrific. Better a wicked dunce than a wicked philospher.

The fourth error often commited in the training of children, is the

SUPPRESSION OF CHILDISH SPORTFULNESS.

Parents, having for a good many years been jostled about in the rough world, often lose their vivacity, and are astonished to see how their children can act so thoughtlessly of the earnest world all about them. That is a cruel parent who quenches any of the light in a child's soul. Instead of arresting its sportfulness, go forth and help him trundle the hoop, and fly the kite, and build the snow castle. Those shoulders are too little to carry a burden, that brow is too young to be wrinkled, those feet are too sprightly to go along at a funeral pace.

God bless their young hearts! Now is the time for them to be sportful.

The fifth error in the training of childhood is the postponement of its moral culture until too late. Multitudes of children because of their precocity have been urged into depths of study where they ought not to go, and their intellects have been overburdened and overstrained and battered to pieces against Latin grammars and algebras, and coming forth into practical life they will hardly rise to mediocrity, and there is now a stuffing and cramming system of education in the schools of our country that is deathful to the teachers who have to enforce it, and destructive to the children who must submit to the process. You find children at nine and ten years of age with school lessons only appropriate for children of fifteen. If children are kept in school and studying from nine to three o'clock, no home study, except music, ought to be required of them. Six hours of study is enough for any child. The rest of the day ought to be devoted to recreation and pure fun. But you cannot begin too early the

MORAL CULTURE

of a child or on too complete a scale. You can look back upon your own life and remember what mighty impressions were made upon you at five or six years of age. Oh, that child does not sit so silent during your conversation to be influenced by it. You say he does not understand. Although much of phraseology is beyond his grasp, he is gathering up from your talk influences which will affect his immortal destiny. From the question he asks you long afterward you find he understood all about what you were saying. The song with which you sing the child to sleep will echo through all its life, and ring back from the very arches of heaven.

I think that often the first seven years of a child's life decide whether it shall be irascible, waspish, rude, false, hypocritical, or gentle, truthful, frank, obedient, honest and Christian. The present generations of men will pass off very much as they are now. Although the Gospel is offered them, the general rule is that drunkards die drunkards, thieves die thieves, libertines die libertines. Therefore to the youth we turn. Before they sow wild oats get them to sow wheat and barley. You fill the bushel measure with good corn, and there will be

NO ROOM FOR HUSKS.

Glorious Alfred Cookman was converted at ten years of age. At Carlisle, Pennsylvania, during the progress of a religious meeting in the Methodist Church, while many were kneeling at the foot of the altar, this boy knelt in a corner of the church by himself and said: "Precious Saviour, thou art saving others, O, wilt thou not save me?" A Presbyterian elder knelt beside him and led him into the light. Enthroned Alfred Cookman! Tell me from the skies, were you converted too early? But I cannot hear his answer. It is overpowered by the huzzas of the thousands who were brought to God through his ministry. Isaac Watts, the great Christian poet, was converted at nine years of age. Robert Hall, the great Baptist evangelist, was converted at twelve years of age. Jonathan Edwards, the greatest of American logicians, was converted at seven years of age.

Oh for one generation of holy men and women. Shall it be the next? Fathers and mothers, you, under God, are to decide whether from your families shall go forth cowards, inebriates, counterfeiters, blasphemers, and whether there shall be those bearing your image and carrying your names festering in the low haunts of vice, and floundering in dissipation, and making the midnight of their lives horrid with a long howl of ruin, or whether from your family altars shall come the Christians, the reformers, the teachers, the ministers of Christ, the comforters of the troubled, the healers of the sick, the enacters of good laws, the founders of charitable institutions, and a great many who shall in the humbler spheres of toil and usefulness serve God and the best interests of the human race.

You cannot as parents shirk the responsibility. God has charged you with a mission, and all the thrones of heaven are waiting to see whether you will do your duty. We must not forget that it is not so much what we teach our children as what we are in their presence. We wish them to be better than we are, but the probability is that they will only be reproductions of ourselves. German literature has much to say of

THE "SPECTRE OF BROCKEN."

Among those mountains travellers in certain conditions of the atmosphere see themselves on a gigantic scale in the clouds. At first the travellers do not realize that it is themselves on a larger scale. When they lift a hand or move the head this monster spectre does the same, and with such enlargement of proportions that the scene is most exciting, and thousands have gone to that place just to behold the spectre of Brocken. The probability is that some of our faults which we consider small and insignificant, if we do not put an end to them, will be copied on a large scale in the lives of our children, and perhaps dilated and exaggerated into spectral proportions. You need not go as far off as the Brocken to see that process.

The first thing in importance in the education of our children is to make ourselves, by the grace of God, fit examples for them to copy. From your side that son or daughter, bone of your bone, heart of your heart, the father's brow his brow, the mother's eye his eye, shall go forth to an eternal destiny. What will be your joy if at last you hear their feet in the same golden highway and hear their voices in the same rapturous song, illustrations, while the eternal ages last, of what a careful parent could, under God accomplish. I was reading of

A DYING MOTHER

who had all her children about her, and took each one of them by the hand, and asked them to meet her in heaven, and with tears and sobs such as those only know who have stood by the deathbed of a good old mother. They all promised. But there was a young man of nineteen, who had been very wild and reckless, and hard and proud, and when she took his hand she said: "Now, my boy, I want you to promise me before I die, that you will become a Christian and meet me in heaven." The young man made no answer, for there was so much for him to give up if he made and kept such a promise.

But the aged mother persisted in saying: "You won't deny me that before I go, will you? This parting must not be forever. Tell me now you will serve God and meet me in the land where there is no parting." Quaking with emotion he stood making up his mind and halting and hesitating, but at last his stubbornness yielded and he threw his arms around his mother's neck and said: "Yes, mother; I will, I will." And as he finished the last word of his promise her spirit ascended. I thank God the young man kept his promise. Yes, he kept it. May God give all mothers and fathers the gladness of their children's salvation.

For all who are trying to do their duty as parents, I quote the tremendous passage: "Train up a child in the way in which he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." If through good discipline and prayer and godly example you are acting upon that child, you have the right to expect him to grow up virtuous. And how many tears of joy you will shed when you see your child honorable and just and truthful and Christian and successful—a holy man amid a world of dishonesty, a godly woman in a world of frivolous pretension. When you come to die they will gather to bless your last hours. They will push back the white locks on your cold forehead and say: "What a good father he always was to me!" They will fold your hands peacefully and say: "Dear mother! She is gone. Her troubles are all over. Don't she look beautiful?"

Afghan Love Songs.

Love songs are plentiful with the Afghans, though whether they are acquainted with love is rather doubtful. Woman with the Afghans, is a purchasable commodity; she is not wooed and won with her own consent, she is bought from her father. The average price of a young and good looking girl is from about 300 to 500 rupees. To reform the ideas of an Afghan upon that matter would be a desperate task. When Seid Ahmed, the great Wahabi leader, the prophet, leader and king of the Yusufzai Afghans, tried to abolish the marriage by sale, his power fell at once, he had to flee for his life, and died an outlaw. There is no song in the world so sad and dismal as that which is sung to the bride by her friends. They come to congratulate—no, to console her, like Jephtha's daughter: they go to her, sitting in a corner, and sing:

"You remain sitting in a corner and cry to us.
What can we do for you?
Your father has received the money."

All of love that the Afghan knows is jealousy. All crimes are said to have their cause in one of the three zs—zar, zamin or zon, money, earth or woman ——the third z is in fact the most frequent of the three causes.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1887.

The Parable of the Sower.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 13 : 1-9. Memory verses, 3-9.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all.*—1 Chron. 29 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King's Declarations Concerning His Word.*

Lesson Outline: 1. The Word Sown, vs. 1-3. 2. The Word Misimproved, vs. 4-7. 3. The Word Improved, vs. 8 9.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The seed is the word of God.*—Luke 8 : 11.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 13 : 1-9. Declarations concerning his word.
T.—Matt. 13 : 18-23. The parable explained.
W—Mark 4 : 1-20. Mark's parallel narrative.
T.—Luke 8 : 4-15. Luke's parallel narrative.
F.—Isa. 55 : 1-13. God's word effective.
S.—Heb. 1 : 1-14; 2 : 1-4. How the word came.
S.—Luke 16 : 19-31. Sufficiency of the word.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE WORD SOWN.

I. A Great Teacher:

Jesus. . . . sat by the sea side (1).
Jesus went about in all Galilee, teaching (Matt. 4 : 23).
Thou. . . . teachest the way of God in truth (Matt. 22 : 16).
I sat daily in the temple teaching (Matt. 26 : 55).
Thou art a teacher come from God (John 3 : 2).

II. A Great Audience:

There were gathered unto him great multitudes (2).
Seeing the multitudes, he went up into the mountain (Matt. 5 : 1).
I have compassion on the multitude (Matt. 15 : 32).
Thou seest the multitude thronging thee (Mark 5 : 31).
The multitudes press thee and crush thee (Luke 8 : 45).

III. A Great Lesson:

Behold, the sower went forth to sow (3).
He that soweth the good seed is the Son of man (Matt. 13 : 37).
The sower soweth the word (Mark 4 : 14).
The seed is the word of God (Luke 8 : 11).
One soweth and another reapeth (John 4 : 37).

1. "There were gathered unto him great multitudes." (1) To hear his words; (2) To see his works; (3) To receive his benefactions.—(1) The central personage; (2) The Clustering multitude; (3) The attractive power.
2. "He spake many things unto them in parables." (1) The great teacher; (2) The listening throng; (3) The many lessons; (4) The chosen method.
3. "A sower went forth to sow." (1) The sower; (2) The seed; (3) The sowing; (4) The results.—(1) What the sowing is; (2) What the harvest shall be.

II. THE WORD MISIMPROVED.

I. Destroyed by Satan:

The birds came and devoured them (4).
The evil one, . . . snatcheth away that which has been sown (Matt. 13 : 19).
His enemy came and sowed tares (Matt. 13 : 25).
Straightway cometh Satan, and taketh away the word (Mark 4 : 15).
Then cometh the devil, and taketh. . . . from their heart (Luke 8 : 12).

II. Scorched by Persecution:

When the sun was risen, they were scorched (6).
When tribulation. . . . ariseth. . . . straightway he stumbleth (Matt. 13 : 21).
They have no root in themselves, but endure for a while (Mark 4 : 17).
For a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away (Luke 8 : 13).
Then all the disciples left him, and fled (Matt. 26 : 56).

III. Choked by Cares:

The thorns grew up, and choked them (7).
Care, ... and . . . . riches, choke the word Matt. 13 : 22).
The lusts of other things entering in, choke the word (Mark 4 : 19).
As they go on their way they are choked (Luke 8 : 14).
Demas forsook me, having loved this present world (2 Tim. 4 : 10).

1. "some seeds fell by the wayside." Seed at the wayside: (1) Its special perils: (2) Its sad failure.
2. "Others fell upon the rocky places." Rocky places: (1) Quick to respond; (2) Feeble to endure; (3) Valueless to produce.
3. "Others fell upon the thorns." Thorns: (1) Their base nature; (2) Their rapid growth; (3) Their deadly influence.

III. THE WORD IMPROVED.

I. Good Ground:

Others fell upon the good ground (8).
The good ground, this is he that heareth, ... and understandeth (Matt. 13 : 23).
Such as hear the word, and accept it (Mark 4 : 20).
In an honest and good heart, ... hold it fast Luke 8 : 15).
Receive with meekness the implanted word (Jas. 1 : 21).

II. Suitable Fruit:

And yielded fruit (8).
By their fruits ye shall know them Matt. 7 : 20).
Who verily beareth fruit (Matt. 13 : 23).
And bring forth fruit with patience (Luke 8 : 15).
I chose you, ... that ye should go and bear fruit (John 15 : 16).

III. Abundant Result:

Some a hundred fold (8).
And bringeth forth, some a hundredfold (Matt. 13 : 23).
He that abideth in me, ... the same beareth much fruit (John 15 : 5).
Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit (John 15 : 8).
Bearing fruit in every good work (Col 1 : 10).

1. "Good Ground." (1) Receptive in condition: (2) Sufficient in depth; (3) Uncontaminated with evil; (4) Rich in productiveness.
2. "And yielded fruit." Christian fruitfulness (1) Its sources; (2) Its varieties; (3) Its utility; (4) Its necessity.
3. "He that hath ears, let him hear." (1) Man's capacity to hear; (2) Man's opportunity to hear; (3) Man's obligation to hear.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

SOWING ILLUSTRATIVE OF RELIGIOUS TRUTH.

Of preaching the truth (Matt. 13 : 3-8; 1 Cor. 9 : 11).
Of Christian work (Psa. 126 : 5, 6; John 4 : 36, 37).
Of all conduct (Job 4 : 8; Gal. 6 : 7, 8).
Of benevolence (2 Cor. 9 : 6).
Of persevering toil (Eccl. 11 : 4, 6; Isa. 32 : 20).
Of rewards (Isa. 55 : 10, 11; 61 : 11).
Of penalties (Jer. 12 : 13; Hos. 8 : 7).
Of Christ's death and burial (John 12 : 24).
Of the believer's burial (1 Cor. 15 : 36-38, 42-44).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The great discourse in parables, of which Matthew gives the fullest report (comp. Matt. 13 with Mark 4 : 1-34; Luke 8 : 4-18), preceded the voyage to the Gadarene country (Lesson 2. Matt. 8 : 18-27). On this point Mark gives specific information (Mark 4 : 35, 36). Hence, in order of time, the remaining lessons of this quarter take their place together before that occurrence, following Lessons 8 and 9, and followed by Lesson 2.

Aside from the chronological question, this order is a matter of importance. It appears from the various accounts that the day on which this discourse was spoken was a very busy one. Few days in the earlier ministry have been given so large a place in the narrative. All the events from Matthew 12 : 22 to the close of chapter 13 must certainly be placed together in immediate succession,—the healing of the demoniac (Matt. 12 : 22), the succeeding conflict (Matt. 12 : 24-45), the seeking of our Lord by his mother and brethren (Matt. 12 : 46-50), as well as the long discourse and the subsequent voyage. During that voyage, wearied with these conflicts and labors, he fell asleep; but unbelief aroused him (Matt. 8 : 25). Some harmonists include even more than this. A long passage in Luke (Luke 11 : 14 to 13 : 9) which must be taken together, is introduced by a miracle closely resembling that recorded in Matthew 12 : 22, and a similar conflict follows. Andrew places all this at a later period; but Robinson accepts the view given above, which has much in its favor.

The time was probably in the autumn or early winter of 781—A. D. 28. The place was the western shore of the lake, probably near Capernaum (see on Lesson 2). Mark tells us that the parable of the Sower was spoken from a boat (Mark 4 : 1-9); but both he and Matthew indicate that the explanation was given in private, probably on the land, but possibly in the boat, since the retirement into the house is spoken of later (v. 36).

Small Courtesies.

Civility costs nothing, and is often productive of good results. Here are two instances. A medical doctor at Bath, England, had a legacy of $20,000 and a comfortable house, left him by a lady who was only known to him by his once offering her a seat in his carriage. Another gentleman once assisted a very old and feeble man to cross from the London Mansion House to the Bank of England. This crossing is a very dangerous one, especially at midday, when the city is full of cabs, omnibuses, drays and other vehicles,—When the old gentleman had got safely across, he exchanged cards with his obliging young friend, and there the matter ended—no, rested. Some four or five years after this, a firm of London solicitors wrote to the young man, telling him that a legacy of $5,000 and a gold watch and chain had been left to him by a gentleman "who took the opportunity of again thanking him in his will for one act of civility." It is not likely that all will have gold watches and chains and neat little bundles of crisp notes left them, but it is certain that acts of civility are productive of good results to ourselves. Therefore, "Be courteous."

Monte Carlo Deserted.

Monte Carlo may be said to be deserted—at least by the English speaking race. The rooms present during the day a very empty appearance, and three or four of the tables are put out of play, there being no supporters. In the evening, after dinner, some of the old gayety is still evident; but even this is in marked contrast to the month of January. Curiously enough, this is the time really heavy players delight to frequent the casino, inasmuch as they can carry on their game with more ease and freedom. Seldom has the maximum stake—12,000 frances—been so often seen on the rouge or noir as during the fortnight. A Spaniard lost a few nights ago 200,000 francs at one sitting. He recovered 159,000 francs next day.

A Window of Shells.

Its windows were a curiosity, the first I had ever seen in India where the panes were of the pearl oyster shell, cut thin, and about an inch and a half square. This was the Portuguese window. The labor of making great windows of such small pieces of shell neatly cut and smoothed must have been immense, even for one building. At least one-half the light was obstructed by the shell strata, and when one adds to this the wooden framing for the shells, there must have been a considerable addition to the semi-opaqueness. But then this is India, and it is always a duty to keep out the glare of the sun

ON THE WHEEL.

What 'Round-the-World Stevens and Champion Howell Say of the Sport.

The popularity of 'cycling is growing.

Thomas Stevens, who has just been around the globe on a wheel says that the best roads in the world are found in British India. The Grand Trunk road is 1,600 miles, an unbroken highway of marvelous perfection, from Pershawar on the Afghan frontier to Calcutta. It is made of smooth, hard, natural concrete, beds of which lie along the line.

How such roads would be appreciated by the enthusiastic 'cyclers of this country!

The wonderful achievement of Mr. Stevens, in the face of myriad dangers, entitles him to all his honors.

The fast riding champion of the world, however, is Richard Howell, of Leicester, England. He is a splendidly made fellow, between 25 and 30 years of age, six feet high, and weighing, in training, about 160 pounds.

He commenced riding in 1879 and in 1881, at Belgravia grounds, Leicester, he won the one-mile championship of the world, beating all the best men of the day.

From that time his career has been one of almost unbroken successes. He came to the United States in 1884 and 1885, and at the great Springfield tournament in 1885, won seven out of eight races.

In the *'Cycling News* (Eng.,) October 1st, 1887, is the following interview with him.

"What are your best performances?"

"This year I did a full mile on the track at Coventry in 2 minutes, 35 seconds. Good judges think, with everything in my favor, I could do 2: 30 for the distance."

"What is your system of training?"

"I eat plain good food, and plenty of it. I take a little walk before breakfast, and then, after that meal, if I am loggy, ride eight or nine miles on the track here, in thick flannels. After dinner I do some more 'slogging' work, and may be a walk and early to bed.

"But there is one idea of mine which I have found invaluable. If I have done too much work, or my system is out of order, or if I don't feel quite sound, I take what I have used since I was 'queer' in 1883. I have always found that Warner's sate cure sets me up and puts me to rights again, and it is a remedy which I believe in and tell all my friends about.

"In the winter-time especially, when you can easily understand I am not so careful of my health as in the spring, summer or autumn. I have found it invaluable.

All I want, to beat the fastest bicyclist in the world, is plenty of practice, an occasional dose of my favorite, and my machine."

"When I am about right in weight I content myself with short, sharp bursts as hard as ever I can go on the track, and when I can cover 440 yards in thirty seconds with a flying start, I reckon to be moving as well as I want to."

Bicycling is glorious sport, but it has its physical ill effects which, however, can be easily overcome by the method used by Champion Howell.

WHEN TO CUT TIMBER.—Experiments have shown that the best time to cut timber for use either in building, manufactures, or as fuel is when the trees are in leaf. Indeed some claim that it cut during this period its durability is twice that of winter felled wood. If there is no time to spare for working it up when cut, it should be peeled and raised from the ground to help drying.

THE English Government is seriously considering the cultivation of forests in Ireland. Mr. Howitz of Copenhagen, one of the highest authorities on this subject, has visited Ireland, and studied its adaptability to forest cultivation, and pronounces it one of the most favorable countries in the world for the growth of timber.

PROFESSOR E. M. SHELTON, Farm Manager of the Kansas Agricultural College, has handled three or four distinct breeds of swine, and studied them carefully during many years. When asked which is best he admits that he would te "sorely puzzled to tell." Each has sterling points and counterbalancing weakness.

A POULTRY fancier, who believes in the value of ensilage for fowls during the winter, thinks it does not pay to construct silos to preserve it in. He uses old but tight casks, liquor barrels, or molasses hogsheads. To keep their contents at the proper temperature he sinks them under ground. He finds that short clover, rye, and tender grass, like that cut from a lawn, make the best ensilage for fowls.

Many papers have recommended testing garden and field seeds by placing them between layers of damp cotton, and putting them in a sunny place in a room. This is not a very severe test. Seeds not entirely lacking in vitality would germinate under such favorable circumstances. They might not sprout, however, if they were placed in the soil where they are ordinarily planted, and it is possible that they would not produce plants that would stand ordinary exposure if they did.

THE best way to rid fields of the wild blackberry is to let hogs root them up. They are very fond of the bark of the root, although it is bitter and astringent. In a neighborhood where hog cholera was prevalent it was observed that those who had the run of a blackberry-infested field were not sick in any way.

SLICED carrots and oats figure largely in the food given to sheep in Vermont. The sheep of that State are said to eat more of oats than of any other grain.

"How little the world knows of our inner lives?" exclaims a writer. Right you are—especially when we happen to be dyspeptics

FARM NOTES

HOW TO FEED HORSES.—Some one says that more horses are annually killed or injured by over-feeding and by injudicious feeding than by starvation or most other causes. In horses we can detect as many different temperaments and dispositions as in men, though but few horse owners take this fact into mature consideration in the management of their horses, particularly in that part of it relating to food and feeding. Some horses are natural gluttons, and they must be seen to carefully, or they will, at times, be apt to seriously injure themselves by feeding too fast, while much of the food they consume will pass through them undigested, for the simple reason that it is swallowed before it had been properly masticated. We like to see what is termed a "good feeder," (one which does not mince or pick carefully over his feed,) but then we are not at all partial to the ravenous ones. Such a horse as the latter named, will dive into his feed with his mouth wide open, and invariable takes more at a mouthful than he can either hold in his mouth or properly masticate. There are several ways to fix such fellows, one way being to mix some little fine hay with his oats, while moistening the oats or feeding cut food prevents him from pandering to his greedy propensities. A horse with a delicate appetite, is usually a tender, delicate animal, and not at all desirable. The trouble with most persons who keep horses, no matter whether on the farm for farm work, or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this cause can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while the wind is also much impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work. Even the slow plough team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this, your horse will keep in better spirits and condition, and free from any tendency to "pot belly," which horsemen so much dislike to see.

LAMBS.—Lambs may be weaned when from 4 to 5 months old. They and their mothers should be separated and placed in lots out of sight of each other, and among with the young things should be put three or four wethers or dry ewes to keep them tame. They should have good pasture and a little grain daily, whereas the ewes should be temporarily stinted for the purpose of drying up their milk. When shearing time arrives the flock should be passed in review and dirty locks of wool be cut off; then the sheep should be washed, and in four or five days, or as soon as the wool is dry, they may be sheared.

THE oat crop is too generally treated as of little consequence and often sown late on land not regarded as fit for anything else. So long as this practice prevails the average yield and profit is likely to be very small. The fact that in many places oats are mainly fed to stock leads to this neglect. They are not the crops on which the farmer relies to raise money to pay hired help or to clear off mortgages. But those who give oats a good treatment find that the crop is as responsive to good culture and manure as any other One farmer who used large quantities of phosphates on all his crops says that they pay as well or better on oats as on any other.

KILLING RATS.—One of the best articles known for killing rats is plaster of Paris (calcined gypsum). It should be thoroughly mixed dry with an equal part of flour and Indian meal, and placed where they can get at it. The rats will gorge themselves with the mixture without distrust; it will set and harden in their stomachs and death will soon follow.

BLEEDING HORSES.—This absurd practice for bringing horses or other animals into condition is less customary than formerly. There are times when under the advice of a doctor, bloodletting may prove valuable for reducing inflammation or congestion, but for ordinary depletion, it should be feared for the evils it is liable to produce.

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of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

Correction is good when administered in season.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

All are not princes who ride with the emperor.

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has recently been increased in size, making it by far the cheapest Illustrated Family Weekly published. That it is highly appreciated is shown by the fact that it has won its way into 400,000 families. The publishers issue a new Announcement and Calendar, showing increased attractions for the new year. If $1.75 is sent now, it will pay for THE COMPANION to January, 1889, and you will receive the admirable Double Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers, other weekly issues to January 1st, free.

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PAPA—"Why so pensive, my daughter?" Eloise: "Jack Buffington has just returned all my notes, and everything between us is ended." Papa: "Quite a coincidence, my dear. One of his was returned to me this morning—protested."

"SUGAR," said the schoolmaster to his class, "is either made from the beet, as in France, or from the sugar-cane, as in the West Indies. Now do you think you can remember that?" "Yes, sir," replied a sharp boy. "I think we can remember the connection between the cane and the beat."

"DID you ever," said one preacher to another, "stand at the door after your sermon, and listen to what people said about it as they passed out?" The other replied, "I did once"—a pause and a sigh—"but I'll never do it again."

LAWYERS are well dressed because they have more suits to try than other men.

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

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"I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising from impure blood. It became very bad, causing soreness of the bronchial tubes and so troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many medicines, but received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entirely well, and a dyspeptic stomach, with sick headache, have all disappeared." E. M. LISCOLN, 35 Chambers St., Boston.

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The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

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We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker," and take no other. If your storekeeper

FACETIÆ.

RICH MEN'S BRAINS.—Omaha Lawyer—I have just heard of the death of your uncle, whom you know was an old client of mine.

Nephew—Uncle's dead, eh. Smart man that uncle of mine. Started on nothing and made million after million without half trying.

"Yes, he was a smart man, there is no doubt of that."

"Smartest man I ever knew. Saw him only a few months ago and his brain was as quick as a steel trap, old as he was. You have charge of his will, I believe."

"Yes; he left all his money to orphan asylums."

"He did? That will wont stand. He's been a half idiot these twenty years."

AN old gentleman recommended "Ben Hur" to one of his young friends, advising her to read the book by all means. Meeting him soon after, she told him that she had inquired for it at several bookstores, but none of them had the book. "What did you ask for?" said the old gentleman. "Why, 'Ben She,' of course," replied the lady. A few weeks later the old gentleman received an invitation to the young lady's wedding, and the bridegroom's name chanced to be Benjamin. "Ah!" said he, as he read the card, she failed to find 'Ben Hur,' but she has had better success, it seems, in the search for Her Ben."

"JENKINS, I've got something to tell you. It grieves me to say it, but as a friend, I don't think I ought to keep silent."

"What is it, man—what is it?"

"I saw Brown throwing kisses to your wife."

"Great Scott! I wouldn't have believed it."

"I thought not."

"But, come to think of it, Brown never did have much taste."

A BRIGHT FUTURE.—"When I was twenty-one years of age," he said. "I thought that if I wasn't rich at thirty I would be too old to enjoy wealth."

"How old are you now?"

"Seventy."

"And rich, of course?"

"No, I'm a poor man yet; but I've got a scheme in view that will make me as rich as mud before I'm eighty, and then I propose to take things easy and enjoy life."

EDITOR (to young assistant)—"Mr. Greathead, I want to map out a line of journalistic study for you!" Young assistant (dubiously)—"I am pretty well up in newspaper stuff, as it is, sir." Editor—"I am aware of that, Mr. Greathead; but you know too much. I would suggest that you devote one hour each day to forgetting something."

HENRY (preparing for the country)—"There ought to be room in one of the trunks for my things. I got you six." Considerate Wife—"You forget, dear, that my six dresses take a trunk each. But I did not forget you. Here is a nice little satchel you can have all to yourself."

"HOW does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" asked a reporter of a teacher the other day. "Because school teachers are, as a rule, women of sense; and no woman will give up a $60 position for a $10 man," was the reply.

A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS.—Young physician (to patient)—Your dyspepsia comes. I think, sir, from too high living. You are a very high liver, are you not?"

Patient—Yes, sir; I live on the top floor of a New York flat."

IN AN advertisement by a railroad company of some uncalled for goods, the letter "l" had dropped from the lawful, and it read; "People to whom these packages are directed, are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

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II. The Natural Memory Restored to its *right* use and made powerful. Precisely as the Microscope and Telescope constitute a Scientific extension of the Natural Eyesight, so is the Scientifically trained Memory an extension of the Natural Memory.

III. The power of Continuous Attention growing apace with the Memory.

IV. Memory and Attention being strengthened to the highest degree by the five lessons, the System is no longer used, except in rare cases at first and afterwards in none at all.

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"Since learning your System, I find I can soon learn to play any piece of music without notes, a feat impossible to me formerly"—Elita Cawthorne.—"No man has a memory so poor that this method will not greatly aid it; nor has any one a memory so good as not to stand in need of the help which it can furnish"—Prof. Wm. R. Harper, of Yale.—"By his System I have already learned one book in one reading, and I intend to learn many more in the same way"—Sir Edward H. Meredyth, Bart.—"I confidently recommend your system to all who desire to strengthen their memory and cure their mind wandering"—Bernard Ellis, Esq.—"It is a perfect memory system"—Weekly Budget.—"I do not say that I made myself a walking Hume or Macaulay, but I do say that what I had learned, I knew perfectly, thanks to your system. The result was full marks (150)"—Reginald E. Murray, Esq.—"I have just come off top in a Bursary examination, and I owe my success in great measure to the general improvement which your system had effected in my retentive powers and acumen"—Thomas Tait, Esq.—"I have no hesitation in thoroughly recommending the system to all who are in earnest in wishing to train their memories effectively, and are therefore willing to take reasonable pains to obtain so useful a result"—Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the Astronomer.—"Prof. Loisette did not create a memory for me; no, nothing of the kind. And yet he did for me what amounted to the same thing, for he proved to me that I already had a memory, a thing which I was not aware of till then. I had before been able, like most people, to store up and lose things in the dark cellar of my memory, but he showed me how to light up the cellar. It is the difference—to change the figure—between having money where you can't collect it, and having it in your pocket. The information cost me but little yet I value it at a prodigious figure"—S. L. Clemens, (Mark Twain).—"There is this all-important difference between other systems and that of Prof. Loisette, that while the former are arbitrary and artificial the latter is entirely based upon Physiological and Psychological principles"—The Peoples Friend.—"I thus saved twenty hours out of twenty-four in learning the two sermons"—Rev. S. H. Lee.

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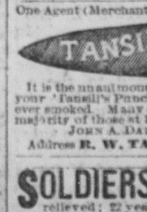

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA. THURS, Dec. 1, 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

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It will pay you to call and examine our

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Don't fail to call whether you wish to purchase or not.

GREEN'S PHARMACY,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte.

LOCAL ITEMS.

His hands and feet were stiff and cold,
His brow with dew was wet,
The coroner wrote in his record book
"He smoked a cigarette."—*Ex.*

——The Lemont creamery is now turning out butter.

——Mrs. Maggie Smith, of Williamsport, is visiting at Wm. Wolf's.

——Rev. Sarvis had 26 conversions in his protracted meeting at Pleasant Gap.

— The long wished for rains came this week and replenished the low streams and weak springs.

——Bellefonte is to have a handsome new depot. That town is putting on its Sunday clothes right along.

——Bellefonte had another strike on last Monday. The trouble was between the contractor and workmen on the new Bush building in the process of erection.

— Mr. S. K Sober, the champion marksman of the U. S., killed 79 pheasants, this fall. Mr. Sober can shoot pheasants where other persons can't see any.

——Last Saturday the sun shone quite warm, and it was a real spring day, in every respect. Sunday, also was quite a lovely day, a bright sky and genial sun.

——Mr. Wm. H. Stiver, of Potter's Mills, and Miss Anna Carner, of Hublersburg, Pa., were married on the 17th, at the bride's home. Their bridal trip is westward.

——Reesman, the stove man, has been putting out a large number of square parlor heaters this fall. As fast as they go, new ones arrive. See his stock before buying. Rosemont, Princess and Beaver take the lead.

——Don't fail to visit Fauble's clothing store, at Bellefonte, where you will find an immense stock of fine ready made clothing. An endless variety of gent's furnishing goods, underwear, hats, shirts, etc., all at rock bottom figures.

——The most smiling Republican we have seen this season, is Bill Joe Thompson, of Potters bank. Golly, but he enjoys it—the election. It does us Dem's good to see how glad these fellows are.

——Matthew Bird, 11 years old, lies dead at his home, No 1741 Norwood street, the victim of cigareete smoking, says the Philadelphia *Record* of Sunday. We see some cigareete smoking youngsters of Centre Hall looking as tho' they were on a trot to their graves.

——Thanksgiving was a damp and dreary day, but the turkey had to go through the frying pan all the same. It was heads off with it for two or three days previous, as the proclamation had gone out. The most that one could have been thankful for, was that the day was wet.

——In a short time McFarlane's hard ware store in Bellefonte will be moved from its present location, on Allegheny street to the largest and most commodious room in town, situated on High street. Until moving time the above firm will sell what goods they have at reduced prices for cash. Call and see them. Stoves exceedingly low.

——Last Friday morning two freight engines collided on the Shamokin and Lewisburg branch with terrific force. The accident happened on the bridge crossing the Susquehanna canal. The concussion was so great that both locomotives were thrown from the bridge into the canal, twenty feet below. Some ten or fifteen cars were also wrecked, some of which piled up on the engines.

——Howard Spangler met with a very painful accident at Bellefonte a short time ago. He was working in one of the foundries, when by some mishap a pot of molten metal was upset and run over his foot, burning off the leather of his shoe and penetrated to the very flesh of his left foot, roasting it terribly. He has been on the retired list since but is able to move around by the aid of a cane.

——Mr. B. F. Klingler, of Manhattan Ill., was one of our callers this week He is a son of Eli Klingler who left Woodward some 20 years ago with his family and took up land in Illinois This is Mr. Klinger's first visit to his former home which he left when six years of age. Not being accustomed to seeing mountains in his section he thinks we are living in a sort of a wild country.

——The term of court which is to try Luther Shaffer, Johnson and the two Klines for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Culvey will begin in Lock Haven on Monday of next week. Messrs. George A. Brown and T. C. Hipple, who will represent the prosecution, are collecting the evidence against the prisoners and it looks very conclusive of their guilt. T. T. Abrams, Esq., is expected to defend Luther Shaffer and W. H. Clough, Esq., will perform the same duty for Johnson and the Klines.

NOTHING COMES FROM MUMMY WHEAT.

We do not hear very much in these days of mummy wheat and barley, but many people firmly believe that the seeds of both plants found with Egyptian mummies, and supposed to be 3,000 or 4,000 years old, will sprout if put in the ground. A few years ago such wheat was commonly sold as a curiosity, and we believe that many purchasers succeeded in raising a small crop from it. Prof. Bentley, who has recently commenced a series of lectures on the physiology of plants, asserts most emphatically that no grains which with certainty have been identified as contemporaneous with the deposit of the mummified corpse have ever come to life. In cases where the so-called mummy wheat has germinated it has been introduced into the coffin shortly before or at the time of discovery of the body. Prof. Bentley does not name a limit to the time during which seeds retain their vitality, but he says that very few will germinate after being three years old.—*Chambers's Journal.*

STATE COLLEGE.

The Penn'a State College now has about 140 students—a higher number than at any time before. The institution is gaining in reputation and our state can point to it with pride over the success that is now attending it, in fulfilling the requirements of the act of congress, and as a first class educational institution.

The college for a number of years was under a cloud from prejudicices and misrepresentations by parties who either met with disappointments in desired control over it as well as from cranky motives. There were mistakes, no doubt, and these were magnified ten fold by the enemies of the College, who gladly caught at any error to decry and misrepresent it.

To the ability and untiring efforts of the President, Dr. Atherton and his efficient corps of Professors, the prosperity that is now attending the College, is mainly due, and for once it has a proper head who is making the institution a success, leaving no foothold at all for petty cavilers.

TWO DEER AT ONE SHOT.

The Lewistown *Sentinel* says:

On Saturday morning Ephraim Morrison, of Reedsville, succeeded in killing two deer at one shot. He was on his way to Reedsville from the Coulter cabin, when he heard some dogs and stationed himself on Indian or Logan path, a half mile from Slate mountain, near Milliken's high top. The deer came down and stopped about 40 rods distant, and he fired at the neck of one, which was all of it he could see through the trees. The ball went through its neck and into the neck of the other one, and both dropped dead in their tracks. And for the rest of the day there was no prouder man in Reedsville than Eph, and no man had a better right to be proud. His son, Jos Morrison, shot a two-pronged buck in Bear Wollows on the 17th.

CHARTER GRANTED.

The following charter was granted at the state department on 28:

The Bfrubaker coal company, of Harrisburg; capital stock, $500,000. The company consists of Abraham Hess, of Lebanon, president; J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, secretary; W. F. Reeder, D. H. Hastings and Gilbert A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and Robert H. Coleman, of Cornwall. The coal lands are in Cambria county.

This accounts for Jack's spending the greater part of the summer in the Cambria woods for his health. The monied party in this company, is Mr. Coleman, of Lebanon. The company have obtained coal lands in Cambria county at low figures, and will undoubtedly have a good thing out of it. The Penn'a railroad will build a branch into these coal lands.

GREEN'S TROUT ARE DEAD.

For over a year Frank Green had a curiosity in his drug store at Bellefonte; it was a beautiful aquarium containing a half dozen monstrous trout taken from streams near that town and ranging from fourteen to eighteen inches in length. These large fellows were known far and wide, and nearly every one has heard of or seen them. Last Monday we stepped into Mr. Green's store to take another peep at the speckled beauties, but they were gone and upon inquiry we learned that becoming tired of their small abode, leaped from the aquarium one night and were found dead on the floor next morning.

STORE BURNED.

The store of George Miess, at Zion church, beyond Tussyville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening. Mr. Miess was absent at the time, and returned from a visit to find his store in ashes. His stock of goods may have been worth from $500 to $800, on which there was an insurance. The building belonged to his father, Jacob Miess, and may have been worth $500.

Mr. Meiss lived in the second story of the building, and all his household effects were burned. We understand there were two of his children at at home at the time. We did not learn the cause of the fire.

There was about $200 insurance on the goods in the Centre Hall company in addition to a similar amount in an outside company; also about $200 on the building in the Centre Hall company.

HORSE STOLEN.

News was telephoned to the REPORTER, on Sunday morning, from Milesburg, that during the night previous a horse of Dr. F. G. Mattern, was stolen. The animal is about 15 hands high, 10 years old, white dimple in face, and small lump under throttle where strap goes. Horse stealing has been rare, in this county for some years, and would be best to keep stables locked.

GOOD JOKE.

A Mr. Stover from the lower end of the valley, going to the station, in company with a citizen, asked why the ground on east side of pike was torn up so, and got for a reply, "all say its possessed of an evil spirit, from which a church and a water company has fled," and that's the mark to know it.

The new planing mill at the lower end of town is booming right along; it is under roof, waterpipes are being laid to connect the boiler with street mains and in a few weeks we expect to see the dark clouds of smoke roll over our quiet little village from the new establishment.

MAGGIE BECK'S DEATH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SAD AFFAIR—HOW SHE WAS BROUGHT HOME.

The Lock Haven *Democrat* says: The The body of Miss Maggie Beck, whose death was recorded in these columns recently, was brought home in the afternoon between three and four o'clock—a sad homecoming, indeed. It is indeed a mournful story, and what makes it so much worse is the fact that the family knew nothing whatever about it. They supposed that their beloved daughter was either with the Betts family at Carlton, or with other friends down at Newberry. No letter had been received no word was sent them, and while they fondly supposed that she was enjoying herself and having a pleasant visit the poor soul lay dying in wretchedness and filth at the Half Way House, alone with her misery and with no kind mother or sisters to help or sympathize with her. As soon as the news of her condition was received here on Sunday morning, her mother started to go to her, but when she reached the Half Way House she found her daughter a corpse. She was in a terrible condition, as we learn from her father, and did not even have her own clothes on, although she had plenty of her own with her. She was fearfully reduced in appearance, and only God knows the terrible agony of body and mind in which she died. It is a great pity that somebody didn't send word to her parents. Had this been done in time, the poor girl's life might have been saved. But perhaps no one knew who she was. Miss Beck was a bright, intelligent, highspirited girl, and her death is universally lamented. Her destroyer has a fearful sin to account for, both here and hereafter.

SHOO-FLY.

Prop timber is now being put on the cars from the siding near the Fort.

Thanksgiving was a damp and dreary day—excepting in the dining rooms.

The squeal of the porker is heard in the early morn.

That was a huge gobular on agent Katherman's thanksgiving table.

Lightning struck Billy Johnson near Dr. Jacobs' t'other day.

Two new planing mills at the station ought to make the chips fly.

The cat fish ponds in the square of our town should be abolished—they may attract summer visitors and wild ducks.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Cold beets are nice worked into a salad with potatoes and a bit of onion.

Potato salad is good too. Chop up cold boiled potatoes, add a very little onion, raw and chopped very fine, chopped celery and parsley, and an egg or two hard-boiled and cut into slices. Use pepper, salt and vinegar as a dressing.

A friend writes that a half dozen quinces added to her kettle of apple-butter improved the flavor 50 per cent.

If sweet pork is wanted, the barrel it is packed in must be sweet.

The Boston Marrow squash is recommended for pies.

SIXTEEN VICTIMS.

A school in the village of Worchobistritzekio, Russia, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. A large number of girls were sleeping on the upper floors when the fire broke out. Twenty-four of them escaped by jumping from the windows, but 16 others who were affraid to jump were burned to death. A number of boys who were sleeping on the ground floor escaped.

LOCAL SQUIBS.

Silk ties in plaid and dotts.—Garmans.

Muffs and fur trimming.—Garmans.

Pretty pieces in china from 5c up. Garmans.

——Oysters at Ludwig's, wholesale and retail during the holidays.

——Calla Lilly flour for sale at Spangler's grocery, Centre Hall.

——Long's store, Spring Mills, sells the celebrated Calla Lily roller flour.

Elegant black silks What could be handsomer for a present than that? Garmans.

——Miss Laura Strohm arrived home from her western trip on Saturday morning.

——Green's Pharmacy has an unusually large stock of plush goods and toilet cases, this season.

——Little Ralph Katherman and Harry Harper, have been on the sick list during the last week.

——Try Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte; he has a fine line of goods in stock and keeps up with the styles.

——Henry Swab, of Linden Hall, it is said, has a porker that is likely to weigh 600 dressed Ugh! big injun.

——Headquarters for clothing, boots shoes, etc., is at J. D. Long's, Spring Mills, on account of low prices.

——Kerlin's store at the old Stone Mill will have a fine display of holiday goods, also a fresh lot of confectionery.

——Those beautiful illustrated poems at S. W. Bairfoot's book store, Bellefonte, are all the rage this year for xmas presents.

——Jim Whorl moved to town one day this week and occupies one of those palatial mansions at the lower end of town.

——A fine line of boys' flannel and percal waists, best make and quality, at the Rochester Clothing House, on Bishop street, M. Fauble, proprietor.

—Six of Brown McNitt's cows, of Zieglerville, died last week. He had turned them into the corn stalk field, with the above result.

——The sale of the Hoffer farm, last Saturday, was adjourned, the farm not having been bid up to its market value—Mr. Ed Pruner was the bidder.

——Don't forget that Bushman and Kreamer have a number of fine organs in stock which they offer at exceptionally low figures. Go and see them.

——A party of hunters from Snyder Co. were in the Seven Mts. last week and killed four deer, so says the Editor of the Middleburg *Post* who was one of the party.

——Call at Dale & Co's. store and see the Snag Proof boot, which is the best in the market. They have the agency for it, and is acknowledged to be the best. Don't fail to see them. 2t.

——At the Spring Mills music store, of Prof. W. A. Brown, will be found a general stock of organs, music and music books, etc, at prices so you need not send to the city for such goods.

SCRAPS ABOUT TOWN.

E. M. Huyett sold his span of white ponies this week.

Billy Sandoe killed several large porkers on Wednesday morning that dressed over four hundred pounds, each.

Chas. Arney is happy again—his deer dog which he thought had been shot in the 7 mountains by Mifflin county hunters returned home safe and sound on Tuesday.

The band's new instruments are here and the boys will give them a trial. The youngsters in town want to buy the old horns and organize another band—preserve us!

A gunning club is being organized by the wing shots of town. Glass balls and trap will be here this week. C. K. Sober, look out for your laurels.

Venison was plenty in town last week and the party that can bring home as large a deer as the Centre Hall hunters did are invited to call around and we will set 'em up. It must be a buck with over five prongs and dress over 170.

P. F. Keller and family left on Tuesday afternoon train for their home in Kansas. Mrs. U. D. Ossman, of near town, accompained them, expecting to make a short visit in some sections of the West.

Our friend Higgins, of Po Mills, had an arm broken by falling over a log.

John Bracht, of Penn, had an arm broken, a few days ago.

Butter and eggs are 20 cts. all thro' the valley.

Pork sells at 6 to 7.

Mrs. Smull, window of Henry Smull, of Miles, died on 24, aged 81 years.

In black goods our line is superb.—Garmans.

Handsome silk and cashmere mufflers, gloves, etc.—Garmans.

Braid setts and braid trimmings and buttons.—Garmans.

——Weather was bright overhead, this week, but quite cold.

Thousands of articles suitable for presents.-Garmans.

——Fauble's Rochester clothing house Bellefonte, for good bargains and square prices

——Gen. Hastings has the thanks of these headquarters for a copy of Adj. Report, 1886.

——The jury in the case of John Beezer, charge of trying to set fire to the building in which he keeps a butcher shop, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

——Mr. W. A. Brown, of Spring Mills, was in town on Wednesday morning. He has opened up a music store at that place. Read his card in another column.

——A Fine line of family bibles can be seen at Bartholomew's store—old and new versions with notes, comments and over a thousand illustrations all in one work.

——Piles of new overcoats have been opened up at the Philad. Branch, and are going like hot cakes. A large stock always on hand—as fast as they go new ones take their place.

——Ex-Sheriff Pie's large foundry and machine shop, at Oceola, was totally destroyed by fire, on Monday night. This is the third time this establishment was destroyed by fire.

— Philipsburg is having the finest and most costly school building in this county. It is nearly completed and will cost $30,000. That town never does any thing by halves.

——Our band boys have finally decided to order new horns. They have selected the "Centennial" pattern throughout, and when they arrive they can turn out in as good shape as any thing in this county. You bet. There are no flies on them.

——The best galvanized fence wire is sold by McFarlanes, of Bellefonte, at 4½ cents per pound. This is no "bait" but a genuine offer for the best goods. "Four and a half cents a pound cash," just think of it;—the raw material is worth that without the cost of making. Prior to moving their stock this firm will sell anything in their line cheap for cash. Call and see them.

——Sam. Lewins, of the Philad Branch, is busy day and evening waiting on customers. They are after clothing, and know they will get just what they ask for and at the lowest figures. The tailoring establishment is in full blast employing a large force to keep up with the orders. If he can't suit you in ready made goods, his tailor is ready to fit you with a first class suit. Give this establishment a call if in need of anything in the line of clothing.

——The *Guernsey Breeder* says soft-wood charcoal, especially willow, ought always to be kept in the cow stable. If a cow does not look bright give a teacupful in her bran or other feed and wet up If her breath is bad, her horns hot and her nose dry, she is dyspeptic and feverish Give her charcoal. If she has hollow horn, give charcoal, half a teaspoonful at each meal for three or four days. Treat wolf in the tail in the same way. The wolf can't stand charcoal. It is an excellent thing to give charcoal all around once a week.

MARRIED.

On the 6th Oct., in Lewisburg, by Rev. E. H. Leisenring, Mr. Warren S. Fry and Miss Hattie E. Rown.

DIED.

On November 11th at her home in Lemont, Mrs. Anna K. Spearly, who had been suffering from dropsy of the heart for a long time.

At Fillmore, on 17 Anna Spierly, nee Sankey, aged 57 years, 8 m. 19 d.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	48
Corn, shelled	45	Barley, No. 1	50

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	16 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	19 00	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.50
Stove	5.75
Small Stove	5.75
Chestnut	5.50
Pea	3.50
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

☞A discount on all above prices will be made for CASH.

KURTZ & SON

Where to Buy Your

-:- HOLIDAY GOODS. -:-

When buying presents, always select something

Handsome, Elegant and Durable,

And it will be appreciated. Before buying, see our stock of jewelry:

Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Watch Chains, Gold Watch Charms, Gold Bracelets, Gold Pens and Pencils, Rings,

We handle reliable goods, and guarantee every article.

Silverware! Silverware!

We have a fine line of Silverware, which has just been received, suitable for table service:

o—CASTORS, CAKE DISHES, CUPS, PICKLE DISHES, KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, ETC.—o

Also a fine line of Hanging and Stand Lamps. Cutlery a specialty. Come and see our fine line of Xmas goods.

BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

SANTA CLAUS SIDE-TRACKED!

o-At BARTHOLOMEW'S STORE, Centre Hall Station.-o

Our stock of goods for the Holiday Season will be a fine one and contain an unusual lot of articles suitable for Holiday presents. Fine Silk Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, Gloves, Ladies' Wraps, etc. We will also have a fresh stock of

Candies, Nuts, Tropical Fruits, Toys, Safes, Banks, Sweetmeats, Raisins, etc.

and novelties for the children.

FAMILY BIBLES!

We claim we have the finest line of FAMILY BIBLES ever shown in Pennsvalley. We are selling them at reduced rates. Come and see them.

-:- WM. WOLF & SON, -:-

Are busy unpacking their Goods for the Holiday Season, which will contain an endless variety of Fancy Articles, Novelties, New Designs, Toys, etc., suitable for Xmas and New Year presents.

Remember we will have something for all. Fine Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Scarfs, Neck Wear, Kid Gloves, and a hundred other articles. Also a fine line of China Ware.

Dont fail to

o--SEE OUR XMAS STOCK!--o

Go -:- and -:- See

S. W. Bairfoot's Stock Of

BOOKS,—— TOYS, ——FANCY GOODS,

PLUSH GOODS:

Toilet, Manicure and Toilet Setts; Cuff and Collar, Jewelry and Work Boxes; Oder Cases, Mirrors, Picture Frames, etc., etc.

The largest stock of Xmas cards, and Illustrated Poems in town. ALBUMS A SPECIALTY.

2 doors from Post Office. Bellefonte.

A GREAT BIG STIR!

AT THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY IN CENTRE CO.

WE MAKE OUR OWN CANDY TOYS AND GUARANTEE THEM PURE.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES. BANDS, Etc.,

Send for prices if you are going to hold a festival. We supplied **150** Sunday Schools last Christmas. Prepared for as many as will come this year

JACOBS, No. 10 Bishop St., Bellefonte.

"The Old Stone Mill."

Among the places of business in Pennsvalley none is better known than the Old Stone Mill. Time and Fire have leveled the old mill to the ground, yet as a point of business, it to-day surpasses its former record.

THE (o) NEW (o) STONE (o) MILL (o) STORE,

Is in full blast again and we are running out immense quantities of goods to our customers, and supply ourselves with new stock as the seasons demand. Our

HOLIDAY GOODS

Are here, consisting of a collection of beautiful articles suitable for presents. We have marked them away down. We will have a fresh stock of confectionery, nuts, fruits, etc. Come and see our goods.

KERLIN'S STORE, *Stone Mill Pa.*

HOLIDAY GREETING.

Special Hard Times Offer!

While you are looking around for something nice in the way of a present, think whether an organ would not suit.

SEE THE PRICES:

A FINE COTTAGE ORGAN FOR $50. —o

o— A VERY FINE PARLOR ORGAN FOR $80.

THE FINEST ORGAN MADE FOR $100.

☞ ☞ ORGANS AS LOW AS $38. ☜ ☜

If we cannot prove that these Organs are sold by other Dealers for THREE TIMES the Price we ask, we WILL PRESENT YOU WITH ONE for your trouble in coming to see us. Write for Prices, it will Pay you.

☞MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds, for sale as Cheap as anywhere.

W. A. Brown,

SPRING MILLS, PENN'A.

—ZELLER'S DRUG HOUSE,—

BELLEFONTE, PA.

o

This year we will open up the finest line of Holiday Goods ever seen in Centre County.

Plush Goods, Perfumery, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes, Cologne, Manicure Setts, Novelties, Fancy Goods, etc.

These goods have been selected with great care and take pride in showing them

If you want to buy a fine Xmas present

Zeller's is the Place.

Prices on all goods lower than ever before.